135086

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 230. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
6th ,,	Maloja	12000	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BERNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5142	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3800	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itoho	6265	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3786	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	...	6th Feb
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	...
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th	...
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	...	29th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&C	...	21st ,,	...
City of Benares	A&C	6984	...	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	689
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:— Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND; (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga" 4,500. 10th October 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 5th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

(Weekly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. CHAKDARA 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 1st October, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

1st October, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,420
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

*The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

NOVELTIES
DISCLOSING
A PROGRESSIVE ART.
New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir" Necklets
New Diamond and fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Enamel Buttons and Links.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—
Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.
FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS
FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
[illegible] BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 [illegible] Telegrams: "Ball[illegible]"

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 2 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tieling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtao

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for clients at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.
Agents.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED [illegible] SEPTEMBER [illegible] INCORPORATED UNDER THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE [illegible] BU[illegible]

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED [illegible]
CAPITAL PAID UP [illegible] Rs.
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of [illegible] per annum from December 1st [illegible] and at 2 per cent. per annum for [illegible] ing six months. [illegible] sums exceeding [illegible] interest is allowed [illegible] special arrangement. [illegible] interest will [illegible] fixed which [illegible] amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed [illegible] for shorter periods at rates of [illegible] can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which [illegible] on application.

[illegible]

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

Capital Authorised [illegible]
Capital Issued [illegible]
Capital Paid up [illegible]
Reserve Fund [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE [illegible]

Branches

Amritsar, [illegible]
Delhi, D[illegible]
Jullundhur, Karachi [illegible]
Lyallpur, Ludhiana [illegible]
City, Ambala City [illegible]
Sialkote, and Srinagar [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible]
terest allowed [illegible]
annum [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
which [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PRE-PAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words. Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

[illegible]NTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHI[illegible]ER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED a FIRST CLASS COOK for an upcountry State Officer, pay Rs. 25 per month. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to KALSEKAR & Co., Tank Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED a B. Sc. for the DARBAR HIGH SCHOOL Jodhpur, to teach Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply at once with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION JODHPUR. 3971

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State.

2608

[illegible]NJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. [illegible] CHEMICAL RESEARCH ASSIS[illegible]T. There is a vacancy in the Chemi[illegible] Laboratory for one Research Assistant [illegible]gricultural Chemistry. Stipend Rs. 140 with free quarters. Candidates [illegible] be graduates in Science of some University and preference will be [illegible] one with post graduate laboratory [illegible]ce.

[illegible]tions accompanied by not more [illegible] recent testimonials should be sub[illegible] the Profe[illegible] of Chemistry at-

[illegible]L AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, [illegible]b Agricultural College, LYALLPUR.

[illegible] are invited for the post [illegible]UPERINTENDENT, Telephone [illegible] H. H. the Nizam's Govern[illegible] should be Electrical Engineers [illegible] up-to-date knowledge of [illegible]xperience of laying Tele[illegible] is essential. [illegible]ment will, for the first year, [illegible] and terminable on one [illegible] on either side. [illegible] giving qualifications, [illegible]age together with copies of [illegible]d quoting the terms regard[illegible] on which they are prepared [illegible] appointment should reach [illegible] the 1st November, 1914.

MIR AHMED ALI,
Secretary to Government,
[illegible] Nizam's Public Works Depart[illegible]
[illegible]rabad, Deccan 2603

[illegible] EDITOR, an ASSIS[illegible]TOR and a SUB-EDITOR [illegible] Journal pub[illegible] English and Kannada [illegible]onomic Conference. [illegible] first place should h[illegible] [illegible]rience and for the [illegible] knowledge o[illegible] Kan[illegible] [illegible]ccording to [illegible] Rs. 300, 100 and [illegible]spectively. Ap[illegible] [illegible]y for a period [illegible] within that [illegible] on either [illegible]f testimo[illegible] [illegible]ld reach [illegible] Octo-

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced WEAVING MASTER for SRI SATNARAIN WEAVING MILL, SHIKARPUR (SIND) He should apply with testimonials to MESSRS. MULCHAND MADHAVDAS & Co. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. 3985

WANTED an experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. Maximum Salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination within the Bombay Presidency, after the Races on February 28th, 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot. 2602

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CONCERT GRAND PIANO. Erard. In perfect condition. Apply Box No. 909 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3969

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—PHOENIX TRI-CAR, Two Cylinder 6 H. P. Magneto and Accumulator Ignition. Rs. 250 or nearest offer. Apply "C. R." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3980

FOR SALE—FAST TROTTING ARAB HORSE, sound, and Victoria with bicycle wheels also set of harness in good condition. Price Rs. 900 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 3983

TO HOUSE PAINTERS & DECORATORS.—We have a quantity of Temerare Washable Distemper at especially reduced rates for quantities. For further particulars apply to W. H. THORNS & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3963

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona. or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS on printed Forms (obtainable from the Stationery Department on payment of Rs. 6 per Form), for the supply of articles given in the Table, (which will be supplied with Tender Form) for a period of three or up to five years, commencing from 1—1—15 are invited to reach the Office of Undersigned not later than 12 noon on 15th of December, 1915, at which hour and date they will be opened.

2. Security at the rate of 5 per cent. on the approximate value of the amount of articles tendered for (in cash or in Government Currency or Promissory Notes duly endorsed) is required to accompany a Tender. This amount, in the case of the accepted Tender, will be retained as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

3. No interest will be allowed on the amount received or retained as Security.

4. Preference ordinarily will be given to persons agreeing to become Supply Agents for the articles tendered for and falling such to persons having their shops or branch-shops at Gwalior. The Supply Agents will have to supply the goods at their own risk, on the receipt of a requisition from the Stationery Department, direct to the addresses named in the Requisition Form.

5. The Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of the whole or part of the any Tender.

A. G. WAGLE,
Offg. Superintendent,
Stationery Department,
2600 Gwalior State, C.I.

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER, 1914, at 3 P. M., (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of [illegible]nts for the year ending [illegible]
2. To declare a [illegible]
3. To elect [illegible] [illegible]ders will thus see th[illegible] of those who reti[illegible]Governor of Bombay [illegible] are eligible for re[illegible] to the above extent.
4. To appoint [illegible] year, and to [illegible] take this opportunity o[illegible] the following for services render-

The TRANSFER [illegible] will be CLOSED [illegible] tober, to [illegible] SATU[illegible] [illegible]prietors of the "Times of India", 1914, both days [illegible] Advocate of India", the "Bombay By or[illegible], the "Jame-Jamshed", the Ex- MORA[illegible] Theatre, Messrs. Claridge & Co. Secret[illegible] Evans Fraser & Co. and Messrs. [illegible]marind La[illegible]d Co.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. RIDLEY
State Manager, "The Picturesques."

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVIND DEORAO DHOND, late a partner in the firm of "Haridas Govind and Co." carrying on business as cap merchants in Moti Bazar, outside the Fort. .... Deceased.

BASIL NORMAN LANG Esquire, Guardian of the estate of BAI YESOOBAI minor widow of the said deceased GOVIND DEORAO DHOND appointed by a Judge's order, dated 14th day of July 1914. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 21st day of September, 1914.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
3990 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of KASHINATH VISHWANATH DHAGHE late of Bombay Simpi Hindu Inhabitant, a Pass-note writer, a widower Deceased

VINAYAK FAKOORJI CHAMATHE of Bombay Simpi Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Royal Naval Ordnance Department residing at Nagdevi street, without the Fort, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 25th day of September, 1914.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
3987 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates, and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat-of-arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 30th, September, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

71, ESPLANADE ROAD, NEAR CURRENCY BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE take this OPPORTUNITY of THANKING all our constituents for their kind patronage and beg to announce that we have secured, after the death of the late Dr. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR the services of the qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon Dr. H. R. DASTOOR, late Clinical Assistant, Royal London, (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, as CONSULTING Surgeon.

He will examine eyes free of charge for errors of refraction as heretofore. We feel confident that our patrons will continue to give the same support to the firm as they have done for over 25 years.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE OLD BUNGALOW in the compound of the INSTITUTE lately occupied by the Principal is to be sold for removal. [illegible] for the demolition of the building and removal of the materials, which will [illegible] Poona [illegible] of the tenderer whose tender [illegible] received in the Office of [illegible] up to noon of the [illegible] must be accom[illegible] cash. The [illegible] removal will [illegible]

Delhi Exp[illegible] class) ..
Poona Express ..
Manmad Express ..
Punjab Postal Express } On
[illegible]HA,
[illegible]retary.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVALA.

A down WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN will, on and after 3rd OCTOBER, 1914, run from Bombay to Lonavala every SATURDAY, and an UP EXPRESS TRAIN from Lonavla to Bombay every MONDAY, until further notice.

The trains will run to the following timings.

Down Train on Saturday.

		H. M.			H. M.
Bombay	Dep.	14-20			
Neral	Arr.	15-51	To Matheran	Dep.	16-25
Do.	Dep.	15-55	From Do.	Arr.	15-17
Khand lla	Arr.	17- 8			
Do.	Dep.	17-12			
Lonavla	Arr.	17-20			

Up Train on Monday.

		H. M.			H. M.
Lonavla	Dep.	7-45			
Khand lla	Arr.	7-53			
Do.	Dep.	7-58			
Neral	Arr.	9- 6	To Matheran	Dep.	10- 0
Do.	Dep	9 16	From Do.	Arr.	8-57
Bombay	Arr.	10-45			

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHISKY.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public aucion THIS DAY THURSAY, the 1st day of October, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers and opposite Oak Lane or old Agra Bank Lane), by order of the office concerned the following cases of Whisky:—

3 cases cream of Barley whisky by well known makers Messrs. Alexander Stuart.

22 cases whisky by Saint Berch & Co.

Samples are on view.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager: Mr. James McGrath.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.

To-Night! To-Night!!

For the first time in Bombay

The Mirthful and Melodious Musical Comedy

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

Friday, October 2nd "THE MARRIAGE MARKET"

Saturday, October 3rd

Important Revival of the Laughing Success "THE BALKAN PRINCESS"

Monday & Tuesday, October 5th & 6th

For the first time in Bombay

The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue "STEP THIS WAY"

by arrangement with Messrs Wilmot, Darewaski & Rolls including "THE TANGO"

Wednesday, October 7th,

Revival of the popular success "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Thursday and Friday Oct. 8th & 9th.

For the first time in Bombay.

Mr. George Edwardes Gaiety Success "THE GIRL ON THE FILM."

Saturday, October 10th.

With New Scenery & Effects "THE ARCA[illegible]IANS."

IMPORTANT [illegible]ICE.

For the convenience of our Patrons a special late service of Trams from Bori Bunder to all parts, has been arranged at the finish of the performances.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

After 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Price: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, & 15.

Stalls Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5 & 3.

Sofa (3 people) Rs. 15.

TRAMS LEAVE BORI BUNDER for all main lines 15 minutes after each performance.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

After 6 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND will be given by the Pupils OF THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m. IN THE Y. W. C. A. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained At the School or the Y. W. C. A.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved [illegible] Rs. 1

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.

TEL. No. 288.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

MAURICE B. BANDMANN PRESENTS THE

BANDMANN OPERA Co.

Thurs. and Fri. Oct. 1st and 2nd.

To night for the first time in Bombay
The smartest musical farce of recent years
"OH! OH!! DELPHINE!!!"
From the Shaftsbury Theatre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 3rd.

"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"

"THE BALKAN PRINCES'

Doors open at 8-30 Commence at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, 15. Orchestra Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5. Unreserved Pit Stalls Rs. 2. Gallery Re. 1.

Plans Now Open at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1127 No.

3 SPLENDID, STIRRING DRAMAS 3

THE BATTLE OF MANILLA.

ATHROBBING AND NERVE THRILLING WAR DRAMA.

This Picture was taken on the Actual Site of Events and produced with the Special Aid and permission of the U. S. Govt.

COME & SEE WHAT A BATTLE IS REALLY LIKE

ATTACKED BY A LIO[N] IN BLOSSOM TIME.

Two of the best Dramas of the season.

Our Exclusive Feature. | WAR CARTOONS | Series No. 6 This Week.

Showing Portraits of Famous War Personalities.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE SIR JOHN FRENCH, ETC.

***3 Shows Nightly:*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Prize Shows—Saturday Sunday and also Monday on account o[f] Dasera, 5-30 to 6-45.

WAR FUND DANCE

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

[B]Y THE B. E. S. EX-STUDENTS AT THE TOWN HALL ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

TICKETS:

(On Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*)
MR. A. L. GRINSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*).
MR. H. N. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

[illegible] SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Iloilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau (North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Kobe
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?



LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

AND

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

BOMBAY

Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says :—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

Use . . . . . "The Amulet"

Glare *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)*

Protector. For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price



FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Kaysophil " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a world of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES!

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

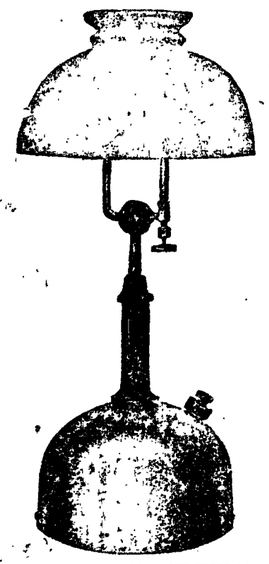
Head Office is:—

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

CHEAPEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD AND FOR ALL PURPOSES

BURNS ONE GALLON—6 BOTTLES ORDINARY KEROSINE IN 60 HOURS



"300 Candle Power" "KEROSINE TABLE LAMP.

No Smoke : No Odor : No Wicks To Trim.

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement

Simple in design, Perfect in construction, and Unique in every respect, it is the most Practical, Reliable, and ECONOMICAL Lamp ever put on the Indian Markets.

Rs. 45 Nett.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

Telegraphic Address "IDEAL"

BOMBAY NO. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, September 29.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,600
" " Imports	4,017

From 10 a. m. tomorrow January-Febuary price will be reduced to .. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London Sept. 29th.

Silver spot	24½
Indian Bills	3¾
White Java shipped	23/6
" " October	22
Rubber	2/10
White Wheat Karachi	45
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-December	2/1½
Cocoanut oil Spot Current	44½
do Sept Nov	41¾
Copra	24½
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-December ..	46/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 30th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
4 bundles rupees	7,758	Koweit	National.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 3½ lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is dull and rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

	s. d.
BANK'S SELLING—	
T. T. ready	.. 3 13/16
D D. mail	.. 3 ¾
T T. forward. Dec.	.. 3 7/8
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	.. 3 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	.. 3 ⅛
60 d/s Japan	.. 148

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was 24½. Locally the market is quiet but steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold ..			
Sovereigns (dragons) ..	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	74	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 28th September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ..	11*	11,555
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	24	28,851

* Boxes and bars.

COTTON.

From 10 a.m. to-day the fixed price for liquidation of Jan.-Feb. contracts in Liverpool has been reduced to 5.00, i.e., by 25 points. So far no reduction in the Spot rate is advised.

In the local market prices opened unchanged at the minimum rates allowable for forward contracts, i.e., Rs. 205 for good Broach, Rs. 135 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 170 for fine Khamgaon Akola. The bazaar is still under the impression that the minimum rates for forward business will be reduced by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, but it remains to be seen whether the Directors approve of this course. Rs. 205 for good Broach March is approximately 4¼d. c. and f., and this cannot be considered a high price even at the present level of Americans. Some settlements have been made in the bazaar at the above prices, but there is otherwise very little business doing. At the close rates are unchanged, with sellers but no buyers.

For ready cotton there is a small enquiry by Japan shippers, and mills are buying quietly at low rates.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is still little or nothing doing in these market: Ready Linseed is quoted Rs 6-5-0 B.T. and ready Castorseed Rs. 5-12-0 B.T. The quotation for white Delhi Wheat is Rs. 6-8-0 R.T.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

To-day's freight quotations :—

Hull :—17-6 l.s., 19-6 s.c., ready; October Shipment l.s. and s.c., forward.

London :—17-6 l.s., 19-6 s.c., ready; October Shipment l.s. and s.c., forward.

There are no quotations except quoting for London and Hull, October Shipment, 17-6 and 19-6.

Market is totally at a standstill.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ..	169 Bales.
Wheat ..	9,388 Cwts.
Linseed ..	15 "
Rape, Rai etc ..	Nil "
Gingellyseed ..	Nil "
Poppyseed ..	Nil "
Groundnuts ..	Nil "
Castorseed ..	40 "
Rice ..	2,287 "
Myrabolams ..	Nil "
Cottonseed ..	3,715 "
Mowrasseed ..	Nil. "
Gram ..	4,739 "
Jowar ..	345 "
Maize ..	Nil "
Barley ..	159 "

LOYALTY OF INDIA.

LORD CREWE'S TRIBUTE.

A striking revelation of the loyalty and enthusiasm of India was made by Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, in a speech in the House of Lords on August 28 after Lord Kitchener's announcement of the dispatch of Indian troops to France, says the "Daily News."

"It has been deeply impressed upon us by what we have heard from India," he said, "that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty now passing over that country is to a great extent based upon the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades of the British Army, in repelling the invasion of our friends' territory and the attack which has been made upon Belgium.

"It is well known in India that African troops of the French Army, which have been assisting the troops in France, are of native origin, and I feel certain that it would have been a disappointment to our loyal Indian fellow-subjects—and all the more on that account—if they had found themselves for any reason debarred from taking part in the campaign on the Continent of Europe.

MEN OF ANCIENT CIVILISATION.

"We shall find our army there reinforced by soldiers—high-souled men of first-rate training and representing an ancient civilisation; and we feel certain that if they are called upon they will give the best possible account of themselves side by side with British troops in encountering the enemy. (Cheers.)

"Of course, we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible reservoir of troops, and the defence of India must in itself be a primary consideration—not merely to India itself, but also to us. But I am able to state that, so far as external aggression is concerned—of which I hope and believe there is no prospect—that in spite of these heavy drafts upon the Indian Army our Indian frontier will be held fully secure; and as regards any risk of internal trouble in India, against which in ordinary times our combined British and Indian forces have secured us, I believe that at this moment the general enthusiasm which has been awakened by our resistance to the unprovoked attack which has been made upon our allies is such as to render anything of the sort altogether impossible.

PRINCELY GIFTS OF MONEY.

"That enthusiasm has pervaded all classes and races in India. It has found vent in many different ways—in some cases by gifts of great liberality for the service of the troops in the field. I was told by the Viceroy that one of the principal Indian Princes has sent him a gift of 50 lakhs of rupees—£300,000 or £400,000—for the use of the troops in the field, and there has been on varying scales a number of offers of the same kind.

"I feel confident, therefore, that the action which has been taken will meet with a most enthusiastic reception in India, and I believe it will be approved by your lordships' House and by public opinion generally."

The statement was received with loud cheers.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,

Managing Director.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

The monsoon continues weak and no general rain has fallen except on the Tenasserim coast.

Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Central India west and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and half inches, Silchar one, Kotah a half and Chitaldrug one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.46" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day, is the local rainfall in Central India West and east Rajputana. Local rain has fallen also in north Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast. The slightly unsettled conditions in the north-east Arabian sea have disappeared and rainfall has ceased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the north Bombay Deccan.

A few showers are possible in the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	89.7	77.9	89	0.09		—0.01
Do. (25th)	96.1	75.1	78	0.76		0.72
Jask	..	..	..	..		..
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (25th)	..	..	..	..		..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	74.7	54	9.58		4.85
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..		..
Lahore	95.5	70.0	67	19.16		4.06
Sirsa	94.6	71.1	65	13.26		..
Ambala	92.7	67.5	79	33.26		9.81
Delhi	92.4	74.1	67	29.18		5.74
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	74.0	67	28.02		4.73
Mainpuri	93.3	73.2	78	23.92		0.88
Jhansi	90.6	73.5	63	24.86		—9.09
Cawnpore	94.6	75.1	69	28.33		—3.88
Allahabad	95.2	73.5	62	36.15		2.05
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	86.8	77.2	83	6.85		0.72
Karachi	92.4	74.3	64	18.74		—0.60
Ajmer	97.2	70.1	61	23.97		2.32
Jalpore	95.6	73.6	64	0.46 24.55		—1.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	75.0	74	11.25		—2.05
Dwarka	86 3	79.2	83	17.16		8.51
Veraval	84.8	77.0	80	27.17		10.11
Rajkot	92.6	74.8	92	34.38		8.93
Bhavnagar Para	88.5	74.4	86	35.67		12.05
Surat	91.1	76.5	91	57.65		18.45
Ahmedabad	95.1	75.0	78	39.83		10.56
Deesa	95.4	78.1	64	26.55		3.32
Neemuch	91.7	69.4	78	0.24 28.76		1.81
Indore	90.1	68.7	67	25.48		—4.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.8	73.5	74	46.99		—3.54
Saugor	91.8	71.2	71	32.11		—10.07
Hoshangabad	92.3	71.0	86	43.88		—1.45
Khandwa	92.3	70.4	70	29.48		2.21
Akola	95.	72.2	69	26.64		—1.49
Amraot	92.5	73.4	71	31.83		2.76
Nagpur	94.1	73.0	71	39.82		—3.60
Chanda	92.0	73.0	79	35.07		—12.69
Raipur	91.2	76.6	85	41.43		—2.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	79.6	90	81.28		12.60
Ratnagiri	85.7	76.5	84	12844		23.94
Mormugao	85.5	75.4	92	11265		26.55
Karwar	87.5	73.3	96	14393		32.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	72.1	78	26.50		7.60
Ahmednagar	89.5	68.6	68	16.74		—1.18
Poona	85.4	71.1	84	29.20		8.88
Sholapur	86.8	72.1	77	24.18		1.25
Bijapur	86.4	72.2	70	12.76		—0.67
Belgaum	84.6	67.3	89	0.18 79.05		40.28
Aurangabad	89.7	69.2	63	24.78		0.42
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	70.0	74	53.36		17.32
Hyderabad	89.3	71.2	78	39.32		15.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.1	75.4	88	0.35 13256		23.60
Calicut	88.6	75.7	89	0.08 91.01		2.36
Cochin	89.1	76.6	83	0.08 71.38		—1.43
Colombo	89.5	73.8	94	.. 19.12		—1.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manjlapatam	90.0	78.0	84	0.10 23.34		..
Bellary	93.9	76.3	74	.. 11.80		1.15
Guddayah	93.5	76.4	81	.. 19.84		0.25
Madras	91.8	78.8	86	.. 19.49		3.42
Bangalore	86.3	66.7	86	0.04 14.73		—4.54
Coimbatore	90.6	72.7	[illegible]	.. 3.70		—7.88
T. chinopoly	95.9	76.9	64	.. 7.87		—8.54
Nagapatam	91.9	79.3	72	.. 11.48		0.78

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 30th, 14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 30th Sept 1913		June 1st to 30th Sept 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	81	28	68	61	49	35
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	25	84	43	78	95	53	39
Esplanade [Gol Tej. Hospital			38		78	32	53	42
Byculla [Reser								

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th September 1914 was 29.718 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level at Colaba steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba

Bombay, September 30th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.880 inches
Temperature of Air ..	83.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.1 "
Dew Point ..	77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.828 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ..	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.9 "
Minimum do. do. ..	80 0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	SSE,SE,W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	97 miles.
Fall of Rain ..	0.00 inches
Total fall during month ..	21.43 "
Total fall during year ..	81.43 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th ..	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
W	30	m 9 12	26 8	30	m 2 24	18 5
	Oct.	9 28a	25 3		m 3 24a	18 7
TH	1	m 9 50	24 11	1	m 3 15	18 2
		10 10a	26 3		m 3 57a	17 7
F	2	m 10 22	27 0	2	m 3 57	18 0
		10 46a	26 10		m 4 26a	17 4
S	3	m 10 50	27 1	3	m 4 3	17 11
		11 19a	27 4		m 4 53a	16 6
SUN	4	m 11 16	27 6	4	m 5 4	17 11
		11 50a	27 7		m 5 19a	16 1
M	5	m 11 41	26 11	5	m 5 33	18 0
					m 5 44a	16 11
TU	6	m 0 20	27 7	6	m 6 1	18 3
		0 51	26 9		6 8s	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 30	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 6h. 23m.
Oct. 1	(Thursday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 2	(Friday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 27m.
" 3	(Saturday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 26m.
" 4	(Sunday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 26m.
" 5	(Monday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 25m.
" 6	(Tuesday)	" 6h 31m.	" 6h. 24m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h. p.m. First Quarter 28th 5h. 32-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 106h. p.m.

WHY IRISHMEN FIGHT FOR ENGLAND.

"NOW THAT HOME RULE'S COMING."

Among the many letters from British soldiers at the front one of the most striking is this simple and touching one written by Private P. McGlade, from "somewhere in France," to his mother in Ireland:—

I got your letter with the "Freeman," and the report of Johnny Redmond's great speech in the Parliament House why Irishmen should stand up for little Belgium, and it's glad we were to hear the fine words when Paddy Byrne read it out for "A" company in camp. It's heartbroke we are not to be in the old land now that the Home Rule's coming, but, please God, we'll be back safe for the opening of our own Parliament in Dublin. We hope our regiment will be asked for the guard of honour. . . .

We were all beat up after four days of the hardest soldiering you ever dreamt of. . . I am glad to say we accounted for our share of the German trash, who are a poor lot when it comes to a good square action in the open. We tried hard to get at them many's a time, but they never would wait for us when they saw the bright bits of steel at the business end of our rifles. Some of them squeal like the pigs on killing day when they see the steel ready. Some of our finest lads are now sleeping their last sleep in Belgium, but, mother dear, you can take your son's word for it that for every son of Ireland who will never come . . . there are at least three Germans . . . never be heard of again. Before leaving Belgium we arranged with a priest to have masses said for the souls of our dead, and we scraped together what odd money we had, but his reverence wouldn't hear of it, taking our money for prayers for the repose of the brave lads who had died so far from the old land to rid Belgian soil of the unmannerly German scrubs.

When we got here we sang "Paddies Evermore" till we were hoarse, and then we were off to chapel to pray for the souls of the lads that are gone. You will probably hear all sorts of strange stories at home, but you may be sure that we are in good heart and only want to get at the Germans again. Some of them don't understand why Irishmen should fight so hard for England, but that just shows how little they know about us, and what a difference it makes with the Home Rule coming.

SMART . . . HOPING

Maj . . .
ed in t . . .
the Ran . . .
hard to attain eff . . .
he was trasferred . . .
ceeded Captain Hu . . .

A UNIQUE PR...



Never th... fore, yet ... saves life a ... specially w... ing.

EVER... ELECTRI... LAMPS lea... safety th... passages. ... or matches ... button and g... ling flood o... front of you.

No. 137A, ... Bull's eye lens ... ed safety switch fitted with super... and "Ever Ready" Superior battery ... anteed to give satisfaction. Sent r... use. No elaborate instructions. ... of the parcel and use immediately ...

Price Rs 3 only. POST FRE... FREE ON ORDERS FOR 10 AT A ...

Wanted Agents Everywhere.

EASTERN ELECTRIC ...

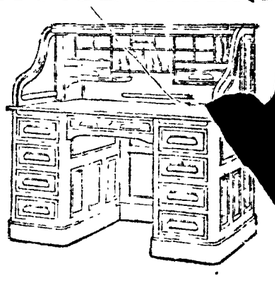
TRADING COMPANY

Department (B. C.)—KARACHI

ROLL TOP DESKS.

&

OFFICE CHAIRS



IN SELECTED DESIGNS.

OAK, WALNUT

&

STEEL.

Prices to suit all.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

369-371, Hornby Road

BOM... AY.

TIR...

WORN-OUT.



Th... find ... often ... cause. ... grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 60 pills Rs. 2-... Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG ...
COMPANY, DE...
155, ...mma...

Free ...

Rai ...

[S]HIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Osbrrne ... Liverpool Sept. 5.
Jeffery ... Yokohama Sept. 1
Ronal ... Karachi Sept. 28

DEPARTURES.

Bryn ... Calcutta.

[...] vessels entered for loading yesterday.
[...] fo[r] ... Jeddah
[...]barigo for ... Calcutta

:—The Steamer Sild[...]a, 2097 t ns, Captain [...] yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

[C]ircassia:—The Anchor Line stea[mer C]ircassia, 4,326 tons, Captain F. [...] arrived in harbour yesterday from [...] which port she left on Sept. 5 [g]eneral cargo and passengers.

Sardinia:—The P. & O. S. N. [Co.]'s steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, [Captain] J. T. Jeffery, arrived in harbour [yesterda]y from Yokohama which port she [left on] Sept. 1 with the China Mails, a [general] cargo and passengers.

Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's [steame]r Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. [...] arrived in harbour yesterday from [...] which port she left on Sept. 28 [with] general cargo, one cabin and 274 [pa]ssengers.

Wednesday, September 30.

P. DOCK.

[...] ... [W]heeler ... D. M. K.
Bassano ... Boxhall ... J. F. & Co
[...]ao Mackeller ... Makepeace ... J. F. & Co
[...] Nagpur ... [...]ain ... K. N. & Co
[...]o ... Hillbury ... T. M. & Co
[...]woo ... S[...] ... P. & O. S. N. Co
[...] ... Roose ... M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

[...] ... CAPT. ... AGENTS
[...] ... Raddish ... W. & A. Graham & Co
[...] ... (Prize vessel) ... Nickle
[...]ara ... Sparrow ... M. M. & Co
[...] maru ... Yamaguchi ... N. Y. Kaisha
[...]bo maru ... Sakamato ... N. Y. K.
[...]attan ... Macmillian ... L. Dreyfus & Co
[...] ... Peterson ... M. & A. G. & Co
[...] City of Manchester ... Scobie ... K. N. & Co
[...] Persia ... Bradshaw ... P. & O. S. N. Co
[...]ydos ... Davis ... Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H W P. D.

[...]uri ... Mahomed ... } B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
[...]adi ... Goolam ... }

OFFSIDE.

[...]atoba ... Seaborne ... W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

[...] ... Williams ... Jee. Twandas Co
[...] ... Findley ...
[...] ... Reedher ...
[...] ... Carrie ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Macdonald ... M. M. Co
[...]alda ... Evans ... M. M. & Co
Antebes ... Lockead ... Texas & Co
[...] ... Ridland ... W. & A. G. & Co
[...]acphee ... Ody ... J. F. & Co
[...] ... Osborne ... W. & A. G. & Co.
[...] ... Andreason ... M. M. & Co
[...] Ferdinand ... Gardner ... The Dock Manager
[...] ... Hocking ... Dock Manager
[...] ... Hunter ... W. A. G. Co
[...] ... Courtney ... T. M. & Co
[...] ... Contwer ... Dock Manager
[...] ... Mourad ... B. & P. S. N. Co
[...] ... Hannah ... T. M. & Ch
[...] ... Smith ... W. & A. G. & Co
[...] ... Neilson ... T. N. & Co
[...]ley Hall ... Gardner ... K. N. & Co
[...] ... Ronal ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Ris[...] ... M. M. & Co.
[...] ... [B]rooks ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Gran[t] ... T. M. & Co.
[...] ... [St]ewart ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Williams ... Dock Manager
[...] ... Jones ... Dock Managar
[...] ... Johnson ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Bryn ... The Bombay Co
[...] ... Crebbin ... Tbay & Co
[...] ... Jeffery ... P. & O. S. N. & Co
[...] ... Hamlyn ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Cooper ...
[...] ... Cox ... W. & A. G. & Co
[...] ... Hamiltone ... Dock Managar
[...] ... Brown ... M. M. & Co
[...] ... Thompson ... Dock Manager
[...] ... (Prize vessel) ... Dock Manager
[...] ... Osborne ... C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 30.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 2 bales cow hides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 26 cwt. buffalo horns, and [1]8 cwts. bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; [...]3 cwts cardamoms, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

PERSIA (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR BALTIMORE.

KASSALA (s) 5,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

WADDON (s) 1,110 cwts. musterd seed, and [3]50 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WADDON (s) 4,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.; 81 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR HULL

BASSANO (s) 6,496 cwts. cotton-seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 55 bales cotton band[...] and 10 bales wool, J. A. Begbie & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

[...] MARU (s) 10 bales wool, J. A. [...]

FOR SHANGHAI.

[...] MARU (s) 2[0]0 bales, cotton, N. M. [...]

FOR KOBE.

[...] MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, G. [...] Co., 124 bales cotton, C. Bomanji [...] [2]00 bales cotton, H. Nunsey and [...] 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; [...]000 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

SAIGON MARU (s) 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

SAIGON MARU (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Khyber from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—75 bars and 1 box silver, 5 cases and 3 boxes specie, 1 case cigarettes.

S. S. Umsinga from Zanzibar, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—457 bundles cloves, 17 bundles clove stems, 52 bags oil cakes, 80 bags cocoanuts, 2 cases wine, 2,530½ tons [c]oal.

S. S. Varsova from London, Agents M. [...] and Co.—33 cases candles, 1 case ciga[rs ...] 5 cases tobacco, 156 cases beer 32 [... c]ider, 505 cases gin, 19 cases liqueur, [...] brandy, 2 cases bitters, 25 cases [...] packages whisky, 366 cases wine, [... pie]ce goods, 23 cases drugs, 6 cases [...] bottles, 50 casks 75 crates ce[ment ...]s varnish, 20 drums turpen[tine ...]s paint, 37 casks 48 cases [...]es provisions and oilmans[tores ... ta]llow, 5 cases confectionery, [...] paper, 75 cases 1 drum [...]

[...] to S. S. Persia of [... A]gents P. and O. S. [...], 1 case cigars, 2 [... iv]ory, 300 casks [...] 43 casks tal[low ...] 81 cases [...]

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 16,20,853-14-5; Second Instalment from Sindh, Rs. 75,000; The People of Bijapur, Rs. 12,340-8-0; P. R. Cadell Esqr. C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner, & The Officers & Staff of the Bombay Municipality and Stall Holders in the Municipal Markets, Rs. 5,569-9-7; The People of Mahikantha, Rs. 4,378-7-6; The People of Panch Mahals and Rewakantha, Rs. 2,097-11-3; The Staff of Messrs Pauling & Co., Rs. 1,500; The People of Sirsi, Rs. 1,295-12-0; Khimji Assur Virjee Esqr., Rs. 1,000; The People of South Daskroi, Rs. 797; The Teachers of the Municipal Schools Bombay, 580-0-1; Rewakantha and Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 578; The People of Dholka Taluka, Rs. 500; The People of Dhanduka Taluka, Rs. 435-12-0; Second Instalment from Karwar, Rs. 425; Trustees of the F. C. Markur Charity Settlement, Rs. 325; Limjibhoy B. Mistry Esqr., Trustee of the late Mr. Nowrosji D. Golwala, Rs 300; The People of Yellapur, Rs. 252-12-0; The People of Haliyal, Rs. 233-12-0; Hardar Harichandrao Bhagvatrao Inamdar of Vastral, Rs. 200; August Bridge winners Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs 198; Establishment and People of Sanad Mahal, Rs. 100; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker I. M. S., Rs. 100; K. N. Koyajee Esqr., B. A. L.L.B., Rs. 100; M. M. Karbhari Esqr., Rs. 100; Appaji S. Dongre Esqr., Rs. 100; The Staff and Pupils Private English High School, Kolahpur, Rs. 100; In memory of the late Mr. Bomanji P. Dadachanji by his family, Rs. 100; First Instalment from Employees of Government Central Press, Rs. 71-6-0; D. R. Patwardhan, Rs. 51; W. B. Pradhan Esqr., Rs. 15; D. C. Virkar, Rs. 10; Bombay Footwear Co., Rs. 10; Methodist Episcopal Indian Church, Collection Ahmedabad, Rs. 8-11-0; Methodist Episcopal Indian Church, Collection Nandej, Rs. 8-8-0; N. H. Katra Esqr. Rs 5; R. V. Bapat Esqr. Kolehpur, Rs. 5; Pratapsinha Vijasinha Esqr., Rs. 5; Total Rs. 17,29,250-13-4.

The Honorary Secretaries beg to inform subscribers that lists after October 1st will be published weekly commencing with October 6th.

WOMEN'S BRANCH,

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 138,239; Mrs. Efford, 100; Radhabai Saheb Bhave, mother of Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 100; Per Mrs. Sawhney, Hyderabad, Sind:—Mukhi Choitram's family, Rs. 94; Mrs. Jethanand, Rs. 75; Mrs. Wadhurmal, Rs. 60; Mr. & Mrs. Lokumal, Rs. 55; Mrs. Tekchand, Rs. 51; Mrs. Lalchand, Rs. 51; Mrs. G. M. Bhurgri, Rs. 50; Mrs. Kourmal, Rs. 30; Mrs. Bakasrai, Rs. 30; Mrs. Sawhury, Rs. 25; Mrs. Ramchand Rs. 15; Mrs. Thakurdas, Rs. 15; Mrs. Wadhumal, Rs. 15; Sums under Rs. 15, Rs. 42, (total Rs. 608); Per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 125; Mrs. Sakubai Kulkarni, Rs. 10; Per Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch:—Village people, Godhra District, Rs. 283; The Baliwalla's Parsi Victoria Theatrical Company, through Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Oriental Translator Rs. 1,200; India Staff of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd., Rs. 560; Mrs. Srikrishna Velinkar, Rs. 15; Per Mrs. Bhagubai Bhogte:—Mrs. Ramabai Sukhtankar, Rs. 15, Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 30, (total) Rs. 45; Per Mazagon Circle, Some of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s employees and friends, Rs. 490; Y.M.C.A. apprentices Home Rs. 5; Anna Fund, Rs. 5, (total) Rs. Rs. 500; Mrs Jankibai R. V. Adhikari, Rs. 20; and E. C., Rs. 15; Total, Rs. 141,820.

Mr. E. F. Davar, Aurangabad, 75 sheets, 75 dusters (correction); Mahomedan Female Orphanage, 6 doz. pan supari bags, Mrs. Claridge Senior, 1 bottle Oatine; Mrs. McQuade, Warm clothing and papers; Mrs. Fraser, Socks; Mrs. H. Z. Basch, Muffler; Antonio de Souza's School, Pillows; Byculla Wesleyan Church, per Mrs. Bennett, 14 yards linen for bandages 9 bannel shirts 6 pairs flannel drowers. 10 shirts, 5 flannel vests, dozen handkerchiefs. Miss Stevens, Warm clothing; Mrs. Efford, Children's warm suits and underclothes. Ladies of Anglo-Indian Empire League, per Mrs. Sullivan:— 16 comforters, 57 vests, 12 sheets, 21 towels, 86 pilloweases, 11 doz. handkerchiefs, 8 flannel shirts. Badnera Ladies, per Miss Beacroft—Shirts, socks, towels, bedlinen, etc Belgaum Ladies (2nd consignment) Clothing and comforts. Mrs. D. D. Pudamjee, 300 tins Excelsior Boot Polish. Mrs. Garrett Nasik, Comforts and Magazines. M. & S. M. Railway Community, Hubli, Large quantity comforts and betel-leaves. Some shopkeepers of Dharwar, per Hon. Mr. Rodda,—87 lbs. betel-nut. Sheik R. Mulguzur, Hinganghat, Bed sheets, tobacco, snuff and claypipes. Hubli Branch, per Mrs. Slade, Vests, shirts, towels, etc. Rajkot Branch, per Mrs. Sladen, and Miss Wickham—Sheets, Bandages, slings pyjamas, eyeshades, rugs, rezais, pillowcases, slippers, cards, etc. etc. Mazagon Circle, Clothes and linen. Mrs. Hall, 1 doz. towels. Mrs. E. A. Callaghan, 6 towels. Books, Mrs. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. H. E. Brandenburg.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY GIFT DEPOT.

The Honorary Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, War Gifts Depot. Bombay, writes to say that the depot has since its establishment on August 25th dealt with a large quantity of clothing and supplies destined for the use of the sick and wounded of our Indian Expeditionary Force.

He further states that arrivals from all over India are increasing daily and begs to convey his thanks to the ladies who are helping in this work, some of whom are devoting their entire time to packing, sorting, etc., which devolve on them.

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I would be glad if you will kindly publish in your valued paper the following figures which shew the result of the above Entertainment:—

By Sale of Tickets	Rs. 2,326 8 0	
do. Programmes	Rs. 138 0 0	
		2,464 8 0
Less		
Rent of Theatre	Rs. 255 0 0	
Sundry Expenses	Rs. 329 14 9	584 14 9
		Rs. 1,879 9 3

Your re[...] [His Excel]lency the [...] Fund will benef[it ...] I woul[d ...] [pu]blicly [...]

IMPERIAL THEATRICAL COMPANY.

LADY WILLINGDON'S WAR FUND.

SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The proprietors of the Parsi Imperial Theatrical Company gave a benefit performance of a Urdu play styled "Hoor-e-Arab" in aid of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's War Fund in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. Admission was restricted to ladies only and yet the house was fully packed, among the distinguished visitors present being her Excellency Lady Willingdon and her Excellency Lady Pierse.

More than Rs. 1,500 were realised, for which great credit is due to Mrs. Cassamalli Jafferbhoy, who took a very active interest in disposing of the tickets. The proprietors of the company had to sacrifice much as they had to abandon their to-day's performance and they also defrayed the expenses of carrying all their things to the Empire Theatre from Grant Road.

A speech of welcome was read to her Excellency who made a suitable reply. The management of the whole play, which was in the hands of Mr. C. A. Chinoy, was excellently carried out.

Before her Excellency left she thanked Mrs. Cassamally and the proprietors of the Company for the trouble they had taken in practically assisting in the collection of the war fund. Flowers were presented to her Excellency and Lady Pierse by Mrs. Cassamalli.

GIFTS FOR TROOPS.

LIST OF ARTICLES LIKELY TO BE USEFUL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

A circular letter from the Government of India to the local Governments and adminstrations on the subject of the numerous generous offers of assistance in kind to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which have been made by different classes of the community in India, has been published. It gives a list of articles likely to be useful to the members, British and Indian, of the India Expeditionary Force, together with detailed instructions for their packing and despatch. The list includes:—chocolates, dried figs, dried apricots, drie apple, chips dried, dates raisins, monkeynuts, walnuts, pistachio nuts almonds, cocoanuts, edible pine seeds, cardamums, mineral alum earth from Nepal, crystallised sugar, dry ginger, betelnuts, catechu and slabed lime, which are most conveniently packed in kerosine oil tins to be cleaned previously by burning straw or paper in them; also pomegranates, Hindu biscuits from the Hindu Biscuit Company, Delhi, tobacco leaf, compressed tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, portable hookas, material for making up hookas, socks and bed socks, belts, handkerchiefs and buttons which are to be packed in tins or cases as may be suitable.

HOW AND WHERE TO SEND.

In drawing up this list all articles of clothing or food, which the Government are to provide, have been ommitted and only things which are easily packed and not likely to deteriorate on the voyage have been considered. Offers of assistance which are directly concerned with hospital requirements, comforts and gifts for the sick and wounded should be made to the St. John's Ambulance Association. Gifts in kind can either be embarked for certain units or sent for a general distribution. Packages containing these gifts should be sent carriage paid to the Eembarkation Commandant at either, Bombay or Karachi if intended for a particular unit. At the port of embarkation packages will be sorted. Those addressed to particular corps will be forwarded to those corps. the remainder will be sent to the base for general distribution.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS AND THE SITUATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to a "Native East Indian's" letter in your issue of last Saturday under the heading of "East Indian Catholics and the War." I beg to express my agreement with the views put forward by your correspondent. The meeting will serve a very useful purpose. I think it should be held at Dadar on a Sunday.—Yours, etc.,

LOYALTY.

G. I. P. Railway.

Railway Time Table. The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arrival.	Departure.
	[H.] M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail ..	[...]	17- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubb[ulpore])	[...]	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Na[gpur])	[...]	13- 0
Madras Mail	[...]	[...]30
[...] Mail	[...]	[...]45

[...] [a]rrival so[...] [...]hours after Mail [... ste]amer is signalled.

THE FINANCE OF THE WAR

RESOURCES AND POLICY OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

We mean to win this war. On that all are agreed; and, although earnest but friendly discussion of war policy may be expected, there is no doubt that whatever may be shown to be necessary will be fully supported by the people of this country and the Empire, says Mr. Frank Foster in the "Manchester Guardian."

The success of the Germans in Western Europe up to the present time has called forth many well-intentioned suggestions for stemming the military flood. Many of these centre around some form of universal or semi-universal military service for this country. If we examine such proposals carefully we shall find that for the most part they are calculated to do this country great harm and to weaken our position during the war and afterwards.

We must keep clearly in mind two things. Soldiers cannot be created merely by calling men to the colours; and money must be found to finance the war and feed the whole nation. If the war is over in a few weeks the finance of it and the feeding of the people will not be an impossible, or even very difficult, task even if virtually all the able-bodied men of this country are called to the army. But in that event these same men will not be required, nor of military use. If, on the other hand, the war lasts a long time its finance will be come of crusial importance, and failing a decisive result within, say, eighteen months or two years, will determine the result in favour of the side which can finance its army and feed its people. It is agreed—Lord Kitchener's army is to have six months' training—that raw citizens will require about six months' training before they can take the field against Germany; so that we cannot hope to turn the scale in favour of the Allies by at once pouring men into France. Our military aid must be very limited for three months and comparatively so for about six months. If the war lasts beyond that period finance will become immensely important.

Let us study the broad facts of war finance in Britain and in Germany. The following figures are comparable, but approximately only. Our population is about 45,000,000, with an average income of about £50 per person, or a total national peace income of £2,250,000,000 a year. The population may be divided into 10,000,000 families with about 15,000,000 income earners, excluding military and such people as housewives, the economic value of the latter not being included in the £2,250,000,000. For this war we are withdrawing, say, 450,000 income earners for military purposes. That is, we reduce the industrial army by 3 per cent. Most of these are physically fit, and of the right age to give the most effective industrial workers. Let us, then, assume that this withdrawal of 3 per cent. of the workers reduces the national income by twice the percentage, or 6 per cent. Let us further take it that the general disorganisation due to the war diminishes the nation's wealth-producing power by 25 per cent. Hence, the annual income falls from £2,250,000,000 to £1,585,000,000. We have then to pay for the war, which we will put at £400,000,000; leaving a net sum of £1,185,000,000 with which to feed and support the people. This is at the average rate of £26.3 per head, or £116 per family. Although a huge drop from normal peace conditions, it does not mean starvation to us.

Let us now turn to Germany, with a population of under 70,000,000, having an annual income of less than £45 per head Let us assume the same proportions as to families and ratio of military numbers to effective industrial capacity, but, in view of the complete cessation of German foreign trade by land and sea and the enormous industrial dislocation resulting from calling all available men to the army, we shall take the industrial disorganisation as equal to a reduction of 50 per cent. in industrial efficiency. The cost of the war we will take at only five times our own cost because of Germany's more favourable position, although her numbers will be ten times our own and the present ratio is far greater. The comparative costs are tabulated below.—

	Britain.	Germany.
Population	45,000,000	70,000,000
Families	10,000,000	15,550,000
ncome earners (peace time)	15,000,000	23,400,000
Reduce, men called out for war	450,000	5,000,000
Ditto, per cent	3 p.c.	21.4 p.c.
Industrial capacity of above, per cent.	6 p.c.	42.8 p.c.
Annual peace income per person	£50	£45
Ditto, total	£2,250,000,000	£3,150,000,000
Loss of income by withdrawal of men	£135,000,000	£1,350,000,000
Disturbance of trade efficiency	25 p.c.	50 p.c.
Loss due to disturbance of trade	£530,000,000	£900,000,000
Actual annual war income	£1,585,000,000	£900,000,000
Cost of war, annual	£400,000,000	£2,000,000,000
Additional money required to meet war expenses	Nil	£1,100,000,000
Balance for feeding nation	£1,185,000,000	Deficit.

Actually, the balance in our favour is even more marked, because we can obtain food and supplies from abroad on credit, which Germany cannot to any extent.

Thus, Germany is not earning enough to pay for the war, much less feed her people; so that starvation and bankruptcy await her if the war is prolonged.

Certain objections to the above estimates may be noted. In the first place, both countries have secured their harvests, or largely so, and thus start the war with stocks of food. In Germany these stocks will last for a year, but the next harvest will be very small if war continues. It may be argued that Germany will pay for the war by loans. This, however, cannot help her much for two reasons. Most of the loans must be raised at home, and money is of no value if the food, clothing, munitions, and manufactures are not there to be purchased. At the present time Germany cannot buy from abroad in any quantities. She can only live on what she actually produces within her own territory. This country, on the other hand, can afford to pay for the war and feed the nation too, provided we maintain our industrial army in effective employment.

If we take more men from the fields, ships, and factories than are absolutely necessary and put them to drilling we throw away our great and relentless ultimate superiority over Germany. If we need more men for home defence, train the efficient unemployed and appeal to the workers of all classes to spare a portion of their leisure; but if we desire to win this war we must not throw away our strongest weapon by a heroic but useless attempt to weight the war scales of Europe with large bodies of men for the most part only half trained.



THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

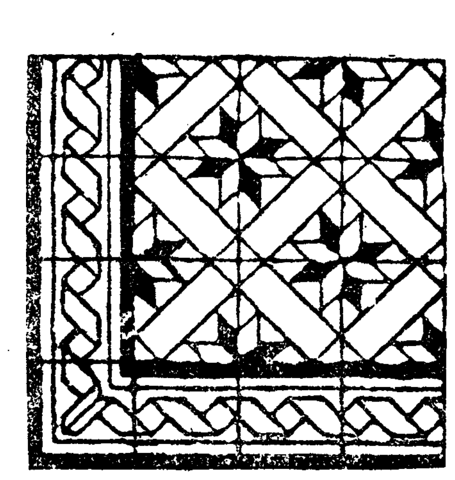
Sole Agent.—T. HARA
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



PLEASE ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED TILE CATALOGUE.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A [...] months' bed ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

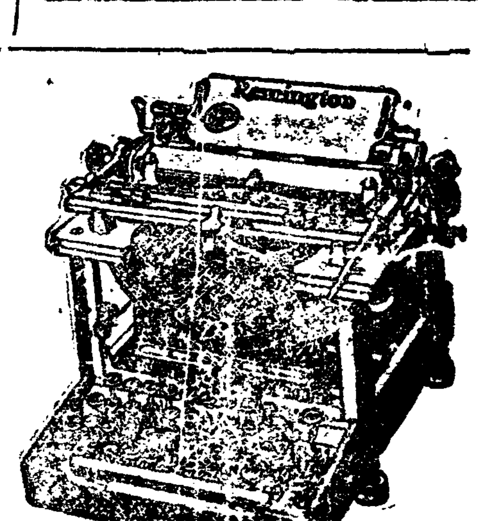
BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,
Medows Street, Fort.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.



The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.

And these are only just a few.

There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.

THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.

Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.

14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.

Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every district Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

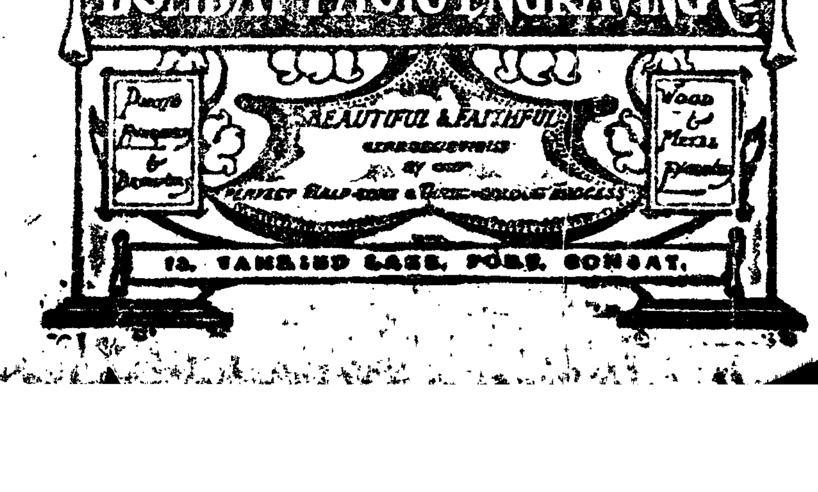
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation meeting, 4-9 p.m.

FRIDAY.

P. and O. Co.'s Caledonia with mails of 12th Sept. expected to arrive at 6 a.m.
Pheroze Hoshang Dastoor memorial fund meeting at Mr. J. B. Petit's office, 6-55 p.m.
Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Ward Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Marriage Market."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Address by Pro. H. G. Limaye, M.A., on the Problem of Secondary Education, at St. Xavier's College Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Poona Races.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Marriage Market," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Parni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. Marrett desires to thank his numerous friends for their kind and sympathetic condolences in his sad bereavement.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.
October 2.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending October 3rd.—Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. To-day, Thursday evening 1st Instant. Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Town Hall from 5 p.m.
4. Extracts from Government Resolution, General Department No. 7485 dated Bombay Castle 22nd September, 1914, is republished for information:—

John Crawford to be Veterinary-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 3rd September, 1914.

D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental orders by Major J. W. Haves, V. D. Commanding.
September 30.

349 Duty. Commencing 5th October 1914. Detachments will be on duty for 24 hours at Mahaluxmi as follows:—
Every Monday.—Sergt. Stubbs, Corpl. Binks, Corpl. Smith, Bombr. Navin, Robinson, Gunner Stokes, Gunner Burnett, Robinson, Gunner Stokes, Gunner Surnett, Gunner Taylor, Gunner Peel, Gunner Petty A., t/Br. Hallahan.
Every Tuesday.—Sergt. Venn, Corpl. White, Corpl. Bellamy, Bombr. Jackson, Bombr. Reed, Gunner Harris, Gunner Saxty, Gunner Franklin, Gunner Alder, Gunner Tebbutt, Gunner Thomson, Gunner Bracewell, Gunner Riall, Gunner Murray C. W. Gunner White J. C.
Every Wednesday.—Sergt. Spilling, Sergt. Biven, Bombar. Bloomfield, Bombar. Beasley, Gunner Cowderoy, Gunner Elliott, Gunner Waddell, Gunner Olifford, Gunner Short, Gunner Gunner Rafferty, Gunner Roes, Gunner Rogers, Gunner Darvell, Gunner Perry, Gunner Robottom, Gunner Harwood.
Every Thursday.—Sergt. Stubbs, Corpl. Binks, Corpl. Smith, Bombr. Navin, Bombr. Dyson, a/Br. Hallahan, a/Br. Sargent, Gunner Robinson, Gunner Irvine, Gunner Taylor, Gunner Petty J., Gunner Stokes, Gunner Burnett, Gunner Shepherd.
Every Friday.—Sergt. Graveston, Corpl. Grimshaw, Corpl. Ashworth, Gunner Bayley, Gunner Band, Gunner Clerk, Gunner Burgess, Gunner Carroll, Gunner Price, Gunner Colonn, Gunner Muir, Gunner McIntosh, Gunner Bancroft, Gunner Plow, Gunner Ottley.
Every Saturday and Sunday.—Sergt. Sherrin, Corpl. Sinks, Corpl. Smith, Bombr. Navin, a/Br. Sargent, Gunner Irvine, Gunner Robinson, Gunner Taylor, Gunner Mallett J., Gunner Rees, Gunner Shepherd, Gunner Plunkett, Gunner Stokes, Gunner Petty.
Motor-Cars have been arranged for (except on 5th, 6th, 7th October) as follows.
Mondays. 1 Car at Mahaluxmi Battery at 8-15 a.m.
Tuesday. 3 Cars at Head-quarters at 8-0 a.m.
Wednesday. 3 Cars at Head-quarters at 8-0 a.m.
Thursday. 2 Cars at Head-quarters at 8-0 a.m., 1 Car Grant Road Station at 8-10 a.m.
Friday. 2 Cars at Head-quarters at 8-0 a.m., 3 Cars Grant Road Station at 8-10 a.m.
Saturday. 2 Cars at Head-quarters at 8-10 a.m., 1 Car Grant Road Station at 8-10 a.m.
350 Parades. The B. G. Cs. and men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m., on Saturday next 3rd October 1914.
351 Strength. The undernamed having rejoined their Regiments, are struck off the Strength of the Corps from 8-8-14.
No. 1 Coy.:—No. 1606 Gr. Morris M., No. 1607 Gr. Smith J. E., No. 2 Coy:—No. 1441 Gr. Dane E. L.
352 Parade. There will not be a specialist parade at Mahaluxmi on Sunday next. This parade being postponed until Sunday 11th October 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.
Oct. 1.

647. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 3rd:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. on Friday.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Uniform with *Helmets*.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.
I Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II.—Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adults Companies every evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Friday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company Thursday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturday.)
"G" Company Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company.—The Reserve will drill with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above-mentioned days.

848. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 2nd Inst. "C" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 3rd Inst. "D" Coy Recruits.
Sunday 4th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
849. Clothing.—The Clothing Stores will be open for issues of clothing daily from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (except Saturdays).
850. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible for Battalion Training at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday October 3rd. Men who cannot attend this parade should obtain leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their company. Dress.—Uniform with helmets.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr Hugh, B Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld. for the day ending 29th September 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
,, Paid up		15,00,000
Reserve Funds		1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank		27,33,900
Current Deposits		12,84,000
Sundries		37,000
		56,89,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		19,94,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		23,67,000
Total Bills Discounted		59,000
Office Furniture and Fittings		26,000
Sundries		44,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc		11,99,000
		56,89,000

THANKGIVING MASS AT BANDRA MOUNT MARYS CHURCH.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic employees of the Traders and Mercantile Firms in Bombay will be celebrated on Sunday, the 4th proximo, at 10-30 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant's 67th Birthday will be celebrated to-day by the three local Lodges at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when short speeches in appreciation of the President of the Theosophical Society will be delivered followed by a musical entertainment, when all are requested to be present. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

H. M. S. ARGONANT AT TEJO.

The Colonial Minster of the Portuguese Republic wired from Lisbon on August 28 to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa as follows:—

I have to inform you that to-day the British cruiser Argonaut entered Tejo expressly to salute the Portuguese flag and offer respects to His Excellency the President of the Republic and to the Government. There were great manifestations of sympathy.

PERFORMANCE AT BHANGWADI.

Last night a benefit performance of Mahshweta Kadambari was performed at the Bhangwadi Theatre by the Vankaner Narsinh Nautam Natak Samaj under the patronage and presence of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., Commissioner of Police.

About Rs. 1,100 were collected for which great credit is due to Mrs. Chunilal H. Setalvad, who had organised the benefit performance. The proceeds will be forwarded to her Excellency Lady Willingdon's fund.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday one attack (Mahim) and one death from plague, and one attack of cholera were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 66 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 87 and in 1912 it was 84. There were no cases of small-pox on Tuesday. Altogether 1,578 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, out of which 8 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 3 of the plague rats, C Ward 4 and E Ward 1.

G. T. TEMPLE CELEBRATIONS.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Laxmee Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank will be celebrated from Thursday, the 1st to Thursday, the 8th October both days inclusive, during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with the different festivities as mentioned below:—

Thursday, 1st October.—Worship and Shree Haree Keerttana for Hindus.

Friday and Saturday, the 2nd and 3rd October.—Rama Lila for Hindus.

Sunday, the 4th October.—Ras Lila for Hindu ladies only in the afternoon and for all Hindus at night.

THE KSHYATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ.

The annual Dasara gathering of the Kshyatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay, was held last Sunday, the 28th Sept. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. J. J. Sawant, L.C.E. &c., Executive Engineer, Baroda, presided. The meeting was attended by a very large number of members of the Maratha Community. The Chairman moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"The Kshyatriya Maratha Community in Bombay beg to express their fervent loyalty and obedience to the British Government and beg to express their sincere desire to be of every possible use and help to the Government during the present war in Europe wherein our benign peace-loving Government have been dragged against their wishes."

After some more speeches on the subject, and after the distribution of flowers &c., the meeting dispersed.

NEW OIL MILLS AT AHMEDABAD.

The opening ceremony of the Hindustan Oil Mills Co., Ltd., inaugurated by Mr. H. L. Painter, Collector of Ahmedabad, took place on Sunday last at Baroda Road, Road, Ahmedabad.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The following telegraph notification has been issued:—

The revised system of counting full rate plain language foreign telegrams referred to in yesterday's notification will not commence on 1st October. The date will be intimated later.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

RAIN-PRODUCING CEREMONY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the room of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, occupied the chair.

The following papers were then read:—

"The Crocodile in Bengali Folklore and Cult" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

"Note on a Rain-producing Ceremony among the Arabs" by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

The following is a resume of Mr. Mitra's paper:—

The jackal and the crocodile are exemplars of cunning in Indian folklore. In this paper, Mr. S. C. Mitra gives the substance of a Bengali folktale wherein a jackal outwits a crocodile thus illustrating the truth of the saying that cunning only can outwit cunning. Mr. Mitra also gives the specimen of an accumulation-drole or rhyme with which all Bengali folktales conclude. He further deduces from the aforementioned folktale and rhyme the three following ethnographical facts, viz., (1) the indegenous method of imparting instruction in rural Bengal; (2) the nature of accumulation rhymes; (3) and the connection of frogs with rain-making. As regards the first point he has given a graphic description of the patshalas of rural Bengal and the method of education imparted therein. Accumulation rhymes are nothing but magical formulae. He further says that the superstitious belief in the intimate connection of frogs with rain-making is as old as the times of the Rig-Veda, and gives examples, from Indian folklore, wherein the symbolical ceremony of personating frogs in times of draught is performed for the purpose of bringing down rain. Mr. Mitra also says that, in the popular religion of Bengal, the crocodile is supposed to be the vehicle of the goddess of snakes and that images of these saurians have been recently discovered in the outskirts of Calcutta, near about the tree-shrines dedicated to the worship of that deity. In West African folklore, the fetish-doctors rub their hands upon the backs of wooden images of crocodiles, when they want to disguise some obscure disease.

The following is an outline of Dr. Modi's paper:—

The journal of our Society contains several interesting papers on various ceremonies for producing rain. They are the following and have been given by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.:—

1. "On some Ceremonies for Producing Rain" (vol. III, pp. 22-32).
2. "On the Harparowri of the Behari Women's Ceremony for Producing Rain" (vol. IV, pp. 384-395).
3. "On Rain Ceremony in the District of Murshidabad, Bengal" (vol. V, pp. 1-14).
4. "Further Notes on Rain-compelling and Rain-stopping Charms" (vol. VII, pp. 191-202).

The object of this short note is to draw attention of the members to a rain-demanding ceremony among the Arabs, referred to by Mr. Cl. Huart in his interesting article entitled "Superstitions at Rites populiares des Arabes anti-Islamiques" in the issue of 15th October, 1913 (p. 15) of "L'Ethnographie", published by the "Societe d'Ethnographie de Paris." M. Huart quotes several Arab poets who refer to the rain-drawing ceremony. The custom referred to, is thus succinctly described by the author (I give my translation):—

"The Pagan Arabs, when they demand rain, take the plants sala (Saelanthus) and 'ochar (Calotropis procera) (1) fasten them to the tails of cows, apply fire to it and carry the animals to a mountain. That was their manner of demanding rain from God, that is to say, to proceed to the ceremony of supplications."

The origin of this custom or ceremony seems to be the original idea (1) L' Ocha is called in Baluchistan *Gouldad Samur*, referred to by M. Geyer that "the cows designated the clouds" (Les vaches designent les nuages) M. Huart thinks that that may be the idea in India but not among the Arabs. But as human nature is everywhere the same, man's way of thinking and of transferring poetic and spiritual ideas to ordinary numdave things, is often the same.

In the second of the above four papers of Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, we find a reference in a Behari song to the Swami cow which is the name of celestical cow and to the clouds which give rain. I think it is such an association of ideas that has originated the custom.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There were reported a few transactions in Government Paper in the vicinity of Rs. 92.
The Share Market remained closed.

SPORTING NEWS:

POONA RACING.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

(*To be run on Saturday, 3rd October* 1914.)

The entries which closed on Monday, 28th September are:—

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1. Colonel Mussenden's b e m Dancing Mistress (4 years.)
2. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension (5 years).
3. Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham (aged).
4. Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).
5. Zamindar of Nazergunj's b e g Canberra (5 years).
6. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass ch e g Forfeit (aged).
7. Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie (6 years).

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1. H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola (6 years).
2. Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).
3. Colonel G. Moore's b e g North (6 years).
4. Colonel G. Moore's b am g Bally Sand (6 years).
5. Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
6. Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
7. Do. br am m Veera (6 years).
8. Mr. J. Watson's ch aus g Peter (6 years).
9. Major Goodfellow's b e m Lady Muriel (4 years).
10. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
11. Do. br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
12. Captain K. O. Goldie's b aus g Loch Sicker (aged).
13. Captains French and Molony's b aus g Audlia (aged).
14. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse (3 years).
15. Do. b e g Sunder (4 years).
16. Do. bl aus g First Venture (5 years).
17. Do. br aus m Berye 14-0½ (aged)
18. Mr. Leigh's b aus g Beroll (6 years).
19. H. H. Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R. (5 years).
20. Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's b aus g Grand Boy (aged).
21. Mr. R. Bomanjee's br aus m Lady Pranjip (aged).
22. Mr. J. H. Crawford's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1. Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3½ (aged).
2. Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory (3 years).
3. Mr. Jawad Mahomed's ch a h Dardanelles (3 years).
4. Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior (aged).
5. Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lat 13-2½ (aged).
6. Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).
7. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
8. Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-3½ (4 years).
9. Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (4 years).
10. Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Sphere (4 years).
11. Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 13-3½ (4 years).
12. Do. g a h Makbul (5 years).
13. Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph 13-3 (aged).
14. Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator (4 years)
15. Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½ (4 years).
16. Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-2½ (4 years).
17. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3½ (aged).
18. Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3 (5 years).
19. The Thakore Sahib of Limbdie' g a h Grequa 13-1½ (aged).
20. Messrs. E. & P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-2 (6 years).
21. Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3 (aged).
22. Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful (4 years).
23. Do. ch a h Eldorado (3 years).
24. Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Nawag 14-0 (aged).
25. Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph (6 years).
26. Do. ch a h Huddai (4 years).
27. Mr. M. Abdoola's b a h Wonderful (4 years).
28. Captain S. S. Haynes and H. C. Crozier's ch a h Aden 13-3½ (aged).
29. Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket 14-0 (4 years).
30. Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's g a h Malayeb 13-1½ (aged).
31. H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0 (6 years).
32. Mr. Arthur's b a h King Mac (4 years)
33. Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0 (6 years).
34. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer 14-0 (6 years).
35. Do. g a h Highborn 13-3½, (3 years).
37. Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ (4 years).

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1. Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hal-Baig 13-2½.
2. Do. g a h Minerva 13-3.
3. H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha 13-3½.
4. Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidah 13-3½.
5. Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½.
6. Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
7. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
8. Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Mahomed Jamal's ch a h Nawabzada 14-0.
9. Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13-3.
10. Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban 13-3.
11. Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½.
12. Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13-2½.
13. Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
14. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13-1½.
15. Mr. Katab bin Omer's b a h Nainava 14-0.
16. Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar 14-0.
17. Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo 13-3½.
18. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Galiard 14-0.
19. Do. b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
20. Do. ch a h Scorn 13-3.
21. Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.

THE YILDIZ PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

1. Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0 (aged.)
2. Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens 14-0 (aged).
3. Mr. G. K's ch a h The Winner (aged.)
4. Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (aged).
5. Mr. A A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (6 years.)
6. Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (6 years.)
7. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (aged).
8. Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
9. Messrs. C. M. Khaki and S. Ibrahim's ch a h Solar Star 13-3½ (aged.)
10. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
11. Mr. H. R. S's g a h Regent (aged).
12. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sweden 13-3 (aged.).
13. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h British King 13-3 (aged.).
14. Mr. J. H. Crawford's b a h Last Chance (aged.)

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

1. Captain E. B. Egerton's, g a h Longboat 14-0 (aged.)
2. Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (aged).
3. Mr. G. K's ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
4. Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½ (aged).
5. Mr Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (aged).
6. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0 (6 years.)
7. Messrs Mahomed A. Nanjee and Mahomed Jamal's ch a h Nawabzada 14-0 (5 years).
8. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo (5 years).
9. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (4 years.)
10. Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½ (aged).
11. Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years.)
12. Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13-3½ (aged).
13. Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3 (aged).
14. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years.)
15. Aga Coochickshah's b a h Alwar 14-0 (6 years.)
16. Capt. W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux (aged.)
17. Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome (6 years).
18. Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (5 years).
19. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Thabashir (5 years.)
20. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Galiard 14-0 (aged).

ADDITIONAL RACE.

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.
For maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 W.A.
Allowance:—Ponies 14 hands and under 6 lbs.

Distance:—6 Furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close at 12 noon on Wednesday 30th September, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday, 1st October 1914.

IRATE SON'S PRANKS.

TRIES TO SET HOUSE ON FIRE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Moreshwar Shivshunker with attempting to set fire to a house, belonging to his father, and situated in 2nd Carpenter Street.

The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday night the accused, who lived on the first floor of the house, shouted out to his father, who lived on the second floor, to come down. No reply was however forthcoming, which enraged him, and putting some cotton under the staircase he poured oil on it and set fire to the heap. A alarm was raised and some neighbours running up to the spot, put out the fire before it could catch the staircase.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY HARDINGE BASE HOSPITAL.

TO BE LOCATED IN BOMBAY MUSEUM.

We have been asked to announce that with the kind permission of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, that building will be temporarily used as a Base Hospital for Indian Soldiers returning from the front.

By permission of the Viceroy it will be named The Lady Hardinge Base Hospital.

The whole expense of its fitting up and of its up-keep will be defrayed by the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund and the women's branch of the same fund.

The officer in charge will be Colonel Hojel, I.M.S.

A SIMLA WEDDING.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 30.

The most fashionable wedding of the season was solemnized this evening when Miss Dorothy Vincent was married to Mr. Charles Arthur, nephew of Sir Allen Arthur, of Calcutta.

The Bishop of Lahore officiated and the service was fully choral.

All Simla society was present, including his Excellency the Viceroy.

A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Sir William and Lady Vincent.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OPENING OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MYSORE, Sept. 30.

The thirty-first session of the Mysore Representative Assembly has been opened at noon to-day in the Durbar hall. 152 members attended out of 279 and the dais was filled with a large gathering of European and Indian officers of the State. On the right of Mr. M. Vesvesvaraya, the Dewan, were the Hon. Sir Hugh Daly, the British Resident, and Lady Daly and on his left, Sirdar Kantaraj Urs and Sir Leslie and Lady Miller. The Dewan's Address was punctuated by a very spontaneous applause in its opening references to the war and the Maharaja's contribution to the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

BREACH ON O. AND R. RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Sept 29

The diversion round the breach at Bhitaura on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is completed and the main line running is resumed.

THEFT ON S. S. RHEINFELS.

Mr. James Paterson, second engineer on board the S. S. Rheinfels now lying in the Alexandra Docks, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 874 from his cabin.

The Rangoon agents for the Bibby Lines have received a cable from their home offices that a steamer has been chartered for cargo only to take the place of the Leicestershire and will be leaving Liverpool shortly.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund has now reached nearly thirty six lakhs.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"The Pioneer's" Attack.

"The Punjabee."—It is somewhat disappointing to find that this strong expression of his opinion by the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, one of the most independent and truly representative members of the U. P. Legislative Council, should have evoked no better response from Government than what was contained in the following observations by the Hon. Mr. Ferard:—

"Newspaper articles were not always taken notice of. He was glad that the article was not in the "Leader" whose tone during the war had been most admirable. He however realised that such articles caused vexation to hon. members and invited resolutions on the subject."

We must point out, to the Hon. Mr. Ferard and the Government he represents that answers like this are no less unsatisfactory than the writings in certain Anglo-Indian journals. The certificate to the "Leader" is very good and the entire Indian Press will, we venture to think, appreciate it. But what prevented the hon. member from saying what he and the Government thought of the "Pioneer's" articles? It is bad enough that such articles and the journals in which they appear are not dealt with in the same rigorous fashion in which other articles and other journals have been dealt with. It is infinitely worse that even when the matter is prominently brought forward by a non-official member at a meeting of the Council, the official members should have nothing better or more appropriate to say than that newspaper articles are not always taken notice of. That they are not always taken notice of, everybody in India knows. What the Indian public wants to know is why this plea is generally put forward only when the objectionable articles appear in certain Anglo-Indian journals. We hope the suggestion made by Mr. Ferard will be accepted and a resolution moved on the subject by Mr. Nehru himself or by Pandit Malaviya.

The Reciprocity Proposals.

"The Leader."—We are entirely in favour of a reciprocity agreement such as his Excellency the Viceroy has suggested on terms that do not compromise the national self-respect of our countrymen or affect their status as equal subjects of the King in the eye of the law. The essential features of such an agreement, to fulfil these two indispensable conditions and to make it acceptable to our countrymen, should be, as we have argued,

(1) that no distinction in law should be made between Indians and other subjects of the British King;

(2) that no statutory disability should be imposed on Indians *qua* Indians;

(3) that the number of Indian immigrants admitted into the dominions in any one year be limited by an administrative arrangement;

(4) that Indians should give up the claim of unrestricted imigration to the dominions;

(5) that, similarly, colonials should have no right of unrestricted immigration into India;

(6) that no prohibition should be placed on temporary visits by Indians to the dominions or by colonials to India, and

(7) that Indians who are already settled in or who may in future migrate to the dominions should receive just and honourable treatment, as colonials have invariably received and will receive in India.

If such a reciprocity arrangement could be brought about, the statesman who will have accomplished the task will be one of the greatest benefactors of India and be recognised as the most truly imperial-minded of men, to whom India and the whole Empire will be under lasting obligation. The present time is the most favourable for an attempt being made to achieve it, and Lord Hardingo most certainly the statesman who, if any one, can hope to succeed in such an effort.

India and the Colonies.

"The Punjabee."—There is some reason to hope that the Viceroy's anticipation that the fact of Indian and Colonial troops fighting side by side in the present war will go a long way towards solving the question of Indian emigration will be at least partially fulfilled. Already the responsible Government of one Colony, New Zealand—has addressed a finely worded message to the Viceroy. "New Zealand," this message runs, "desires to express unbounded admiration at the splendid response to the Empire's call made by all the inhabitants of the mighty Empire of India and the friendly bordering states." This in itself may not mean much, but it surely shows that the attitude of India in the present crisis has inspired a sense of respect for her even in the Colonial statesmen; and this respect for India on the part of Colonial statesmen can never be without some influence in determining their policy in regard to her. Self-interest may for a time override all higher considerations and the dictates of finer feelings, but every fresh step in the promotion of mutual respect and esteem is one more step towards victory in a conflict in which victory is only a question of time and endeavour. The Viceroy has sent an appropriate reply to New Zealand's message. "On behalf of India," his Excellency says, "I thank New Zealand very heartily for her warm and friendly message and for her that India is looking forward with keenest enthusiasm to fighting side by side with New Zealand against the enemies of the Empire."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

PRICE RE. 1.

Also four military sketch maps of the areas of the different campaigns, at

Eight annas the set.

Send your order NOW to the Manager

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Meadows Street

Fort.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A. SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rimpart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public."

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE KING'S FAVOURITE

DAIMLER CARS

Are the only pleasure CARS owned by H. M. the King,

and

Daimler Cars are owned by more people of distinction than all the other makes of Cars put together.

A Trial will convince you that the DAIMLER IS THE BEST CAR.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow

358E

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Ornamental and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers and Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

..., OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable ...

...ase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

...ed Rules and further particulars on application.

...ORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.
... weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. M. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Naval Sensations	6
The Progress of Mysore	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Imperial Theatrical Company	4
Bandmann Opera	5
Charge against a Barrister	9
Danger of Live Wires	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
East Indian Catholics and the Situation	4
War Fund Entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre	4
The Motor Trade and the War	9
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Finance of the War	4
Back from the Front	10
The Shipwreck	11
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 1 1914.

NAVAL SENSATIONS.

The telegram received last night from Petrograd, announcing that thirty-eight German warships, including nine battleships and seven transports, appeared off Windau on September 24th, does not in any way serve to clear the air with regard to what is really going on in the North Sea and the Baltic. In fact to be told that a business-like German naval squadron, comprised of thirty-eight vessels and including seven transports, should be leisurely cruising off a Russian seaport town attempting to take soundings with lowered boats, is well-nigh incredible. If this news is really true, it looks like a case of an attempted blockade within a blockade. The British fleet have got the Germans bottled up at the mouth of the Elbe and closed up in the Baltic: the Germans in their turn may be attempting to perform a like manoeuvre on the Russian coasts, securing the Russian warships in their own fastnesses in the gulfs of Riga and Finland. If this is not the position, and the Russian fleet is not to all intents and purposes out of action as securely as the Germans themselves with regard to the British, then the demonstration off an unimportant little seaport cannot be explained. Twenty-two German army corps are reported to be in East Prussia, and with the Russian fleet safely kept out of this sphere, the Germans may contemplate the landing of a German force at Windau or some other convenient spot. This would be the only reasonable explanation of the warships having been accompanied by transports. The news is certainly full of mystery. It is six days old, so far as the first appearance of the fleet is concerned, but it is only two days since the destroyers appeared and attempted to take soundings. One would be inclined to receive the whole report with suspicion, if not with entire scepticism, were it not that it would hardly have been permitted to pass the censor in Petrograd if it were not well-founded. Whatever may be the true explanation, we may rest assured that German warships will no more be allowed to carry on operations in the Baltic with impunity, than they would if they had come out on the North Sea side of the Kiel Canal.

While the German fleet in the North of Europe seems likely to provide us with a new sensation, the enterprising little Emden has not ended her series of sensational exploits in Indian waters. The "Pioneer" a few days ago remarked that "there always seemed to be a touch of comedy in the wake of the doings of the Emden." We fancy that for most people the touch of comedy has ceased to exist, and, certainly, the news that the plucky little vessel has got out of the Bay of Bengal and come round to the west coast will not be received with any great hilarity on this sside of India. As long as she was in the Bay of Bengal her capture could be regarded as being merely a question of time, and the chances of her escape from those waters seemed remote. She is now out in the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, and if the Bay of Bengal was not circumscribed enough to secure the success of the sweeping operations, we fear the chances of her capture are vastly reduced, unless she continues to take the risks that have been the prominent feature of her career hitherto. It would not be surprising, indeed, if she were next heard of on the east coast of Africa. At any rate her appearance off Bombay is extremely unlikely, though it would be daringly optimistic to put any limit to her enterprise. But there is a wide range for her activity without her running into the warm reception that an attempt to make too close an acquaintance with this port would secure for her.

We are reluctant to say anything that would embarrass the authorities in this matter of the exploits of the Emden. But, we think, the time has come when some more explicit reassurance as to the measures taken for putting an end to her depredations might be vouchsafed to the public. We ask this, as much in the interests of the Government, whose prestige is suffering, as for the sake of any other private or public interests that may be involved. There is a good deal of nervousness lest anything should be published regarding the movements of his Majesty's ships which might be of assistance to the commander of the Emden, if by some means, it came to his knowledge. We should be the last to suggest that any precaution which would help to secure the capture of the vessel should not be taken, but we are quite unable to understand why it should not be possible to give the public some tangible assurance on the matter, without assisting the captain of the Emden to evade his pursuers. What is more important to consider than anything else is the safety of the seas. At present we are in the position that British shipping has been driven off the sea in the Bay of Bengal, and the appearance of the Emden on this side of India is likely to produce a similar condition of things in the Arabian Sea. If any information could be published that would make the Emden feel that both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea were unsafe for her, it might have a highly beneficial effect, as far as the safety of Indian waters is concerned. It is, at least, foolish to make so much mystery. No one supposes that the naval resources of the Allies in this part of the world, in spite of other matters to which it is necessary to give attention, are so poor that they are not equal, at any rate, to the taking of ample measures for the capture of this small cruiser. But all this nervousness about the discussion of the safety of the trade routes, and the general atmosphere of secrecy, where secrecy is not necessary, is calculated to have the very opposite effect of what is intended. It promotes apprehension in the public mind instead of allaying it. It is not merely a question of refusing to satisfy idle public curiosity or to allay the fears of foolish panic-mongers. It is a refusal to give the assurances that are due in a matter in which large public interests are at stake. Reticence, in a matter of this sort, should begin and end where strictly military considerations are involved. In the present instance it is being carried a great deal further, with extremely injurious results.

THE PROGRESS OF MYSORE.

The thirty-first session of the "Dasara Representative Assembly" of Mysore opened on Wednesday under the presidentship of the energetic Dewan, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya. That the Assembly, which is somewhat akin to our own Provincial Legislative Councils, has been in existence for so many years, is proof that the subjects of the State, as well as the Government, have formed in it a useful instrument for the voicing of public grievances and demands. The Assembly has less powers than our Legislative Councils, being more or less an advisory body, but of recent years, especially since the coming of Mr. Visvesvaraya, indications have not been wanting of the earnest desire of the Durbar to make the Assembly a body truly representative in character. Its membership has been increased,—in itself not a great advance, it is true,—with a view to include the representation of sections of the people hitherto unrepresented and of interests, like that of village panchayats not before cared for. The right of interpellation has been extended and the resolutions of the Assembly now carry more weight than they used to do formerly. Discussions in the Assembly, since the advent of Mr. Visvesvaraya, have been carried on in an independent and democratic atmosphere, the popular delegates feeling on equal terms with the official members.

The address of Mr. Visvesvaraya to the Assembly, a copy of which we have received, covers every department of the State and, indeed, is as exhaustive as the messages to Congress of ex-President Roosevelt used to be. It runs to the length of forty-seven pages, issued in two parts and is more in the nature of an administrative report than anything else. However, the Dewan is able to announce that the prospects in the State, in spite of the slightly disappointing character of the monsoon, are cheerful enough, and that the State is able to embark upon several measures of economic and educational reform. In spite of the heavy outlay on new railways and reservoirs,—which will undoubtly prove profitable in the end,—neither education, nor sanitation, nor projects of an industrial character have been allowed to suffer. Several schemes have been put forward by the Dewan for pushing on progress on all sides of the administration. Doubt has been expressed in some quarters whether Mr. Visvesvaraya will be able to bring to fruition the multifarious projects he has initiated. But, though he may not be able to see success crown all of them during his regime, it is something that the staid atmosphere of a State like Mysore, with immense potentialties of progress, has been stimulated in an unprecedented degree.

Notes of the Day

Przemsyl.

A telegram from the Russian Headquarters reports that Przemsyl has been completely surrounded. Przemsyl is one of the oldest towns in Galicia, sixty miles west of Lemberg by rail and its capture at this juncture, if effected speedily, will prove of the utmost strategic value to the Russians. It is one of the strongest fortresses the Austrians possess in Galicia, and the powerful batteries with which the forts are mounted, coupled with its naturally secure site on the river San, will enable the Russians to esconce themselves in a base of the greatest value. Przemsyl claims to have been founded in the 8th century and was at one time the capital of an important independent principality. Cassimir the Great and other Polish princes endowed it with similar privileges to those of Cracow, and it attained a high degree of prosperity In the 17th century its importance was destroyed by inroads of Tartars, Cossacks and Swedes.

Switzerland and the War.

The report that Germany has endeavoured to obtain the sanction of the Swiss Government to the passage of German troops through Switzerland reminds one that the country of the oldest republic in Europe has suffered much on account of the great war in Europe. The country is very small, but still it is a very important one commercially. One of its great sources of wealth, namely the tourists, is completely stopped at the present juncture, as was bound to happen when it is considered that Switzerland is surrounded almost on all sides by belligerents. Some idea of the income derived from tourists may be gathered when it is stated that, in the year 1905 the gross receipts were 7½ million pounds and the profit about 1½ millions. There were then 1,924 hotels and the capital invested amounted to 31 millions sterling Since then vast expansion has taken place on account of the increasing number of tourists who go to Switzerland, for pleasure and health. Besides this loss there is the expenditure on mobilisation which has amounted to about two to three millions sterling, the daily cost of maintaining the army on a war footing being about sixty thousand pounds. A great number of industries, as in other countries, have been stopped, owing to the men having been sent to the frontier. Then there is the harvest and wine-making industry which will suffer much owing to want of labour. At the same time it must be taken into consideration that the Swiss are a thrifty and industrious race, and there can be no doubt that they will weather the storm.

General Joffre.

The origin of the French Commander-in-Chief's name, as told by the Paris correspondent, of "Truth" reminds one of the origin of some Parsi names in Bombay. One of his ancestors was an auctioneer, and it is told that he went from village to village crying "J'offre, (I offer) such and such an article," etc. at such a price, and from that time onward he adopted the name of Joffre by which the country-folk used to call him. Some very interesting stories are told of the General, one being that during his boyhood he was very fond of bathing in the mountain streams in his native Pyrennes mountains. His parents fearing that he might lose his life, used to confine him in a second story room, but the boy made a ladder from household linen and persisted in his swimming exercise. One day, however, the ladder gave way and Joffre broke his thigh which necessitated his being confined to his bed, and during this enforced idleness he acquired a liking for study. He won a high place at the Polytechnic, which secured him a Government appointment. He was employed in surveying in China, Africa, etc. and always won great distinction. He was also employed in building the forts of the Versailles *ceeter* during the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, and the following story is very popular:—Meeting him in a fort just finished, the Marshal, who had come to inspect it, called him captain. "I am only a lieutenant, M. le Marechal," said Joffre. "That phase," said the Marshal, "is over. Henceforth, until you are a major, I shall have the pleasure of calling you captain."

Another Natal Scandal.

Though the letter of the law in regard to Indian residents of South Africa has been bettered to a considerable extent by the Union authorities, during the last few months, the old spirit of race-hatred would appear to have not yet quite died out among the magistracy and employers of labour in that colony. A typical case, which recently came before the First Criminal Court at Durban, shows in what a vindictive spirit both the employers and the magistracy of Natal pursue the harassment of the unfortunate indentured Indian population. Cases like the one noticed below make one despair. The facts of the case are simple enough. An indentured Indian servant, named Munsami Naidoo, has been, it seems, refusing to serve his master, Sir Duncan McKenzie, who, as our readers will remember, came into notoriety as an unsympathetic task master, of whom several indentured Indians fought shy during the recent passive resistance movement, and against whom charges of harsh treatment were made on more than one occasion. On 29th August, Naidoo was charged before the local magistrate with deserting from the service of his master and was ordered to be imprisoned for a short time and then to return to his work. Naidoo served his term, but absolutely refused to go back, and from that time to the present, so we learn from the "Advertiser" of Natal, he has been before the Court *no less than thirty times* on the charge of refusing to serve Sir Duncan McKenzie *and on each occasion* has been sent back to prison.

Legalised Slavery.

The man is reported to be absolutely determined not to return to the employ of Sir Duncan, but is willing to be transferred to any other employer. Various magistrates have endeavoured to reason with him, but Munsami is a stoic. To one and all he says that he prefers death in any form to going back. Some time ago his case was laid before an official known as the Protector of Indians, but that authority is apparently equally obdurate, and sees no reason for arranging a transfer, so that Munsami was again in the dock on the 5th September. Asked if he would now return, he firmly but courteously declined, stating that he still preferred death but would willingly agree to be transferred to another master. The consequence of all this has been that Munsami has been sent back to prison for seven days with hard labour, at the end of which period he will probably come before the Court again. If this is not legalised slavery, what is?

The Leper Danger.

We would once more draw the attention of the authorities to the rapidly increasing number of vagrant lepers in the city. Frequent appeals to the powers-that-be to rid the public of the great danger to which they are exposed by the unrestricted movements in all parts of the town of these unfortunates have hitherto fallen on deaf ears. But in view of the alarming dimensions which this danger has recently assumed, the time has come when something practical must be done. These vagrant lepers are all over the city. They have made the footpath in front of the Head Police Office their headquarters, with sub-stations at Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Pydhownie, Grant Road and Byculla, whence they may be seen at regular intervals tramping to other parts of the town. Markets should be the last place where persons suffering from this highly contagious disease should be allowed to congregate and yet these are the places, notably the Crawford and Dhobi Talao markets, where they are to be seen in large numbers every morning. Of course, these unfortunates deserve the utmost pity, but they should on no account be allowed to endanger public health.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Poona last night.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, is due to return to India by the incoming mail steamer.

GERMAN RIGHT REPORTED BROKEN.

ALLIES IN PURSUIT.

RUSSIANS HALF-WAY TO BUDAPEST.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY IN BALTIC.

38 WARSHIPS OFF WINDAU.

THE EMDEN'S LATEST EXPLOITS.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK AND A COLLIER CAPTURED.

Though the situation on the Aisne is officially described as unchanged, a circumstantial report to the effect that the German right has been broken by the Allies, who are now pursuing it, is said to be current in Paris. A French steamer which has arrived at Malta, has also reported that it intercepted a German wireless message admitting that the Allies' advance against the extremity of the German right could not be arrested.

The Germans have evidently commenced their elaborate siege operations to capture Antwerp at any cost but their first bombardment has proved ineffective. The Belgians have wrecked the railway in the direction of Louvain with the object of hampering the enemy in concentrating on the fortress.

A telegram from Petrograd reports the movements of German warships in the Baltic; which appeared on two occasions off the coast at Windau.

It is believed in Petrograd that the Russian advanceguard is half-way to Budapest. In Poland the Russians have reoccupied Augustoff after a great battle with the Germans, for the possession of the northern outlets of the Augustoff Forests.

The German cruiser Emden has escaped from the Bay of Bengal and prowling about the Indian Ocean. According to a Simla message she sunk four more steamers and also captured an Admiralty collier in the neighbourhood of the Laccadive Islands on the 26th and 27th September. The crews of these vessels were sent to Colombo.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMAN RIGHT REPORTED BROKEN.

THE ALLIES IN PURSUIT.

CONFIRMED BY INTERCEPTED WIRELESS.

PARIS, Sept. 30, 5-0 a.m.

A circumstantial report to the effect that the German right has been broken by the Allies, who are now pursuing it, has been current here, but it lacks confirmation. It was circulating before the publication of the official evening communique, which merely said that the situation was unchanged.

A French steamer which has arrived at Malta says it intercepted a German wireless message admitting that the Allies' advance against the extremity of the German right could not be arrested.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 11-55 a.m.

The Press Bureau states that there has been practically no change in the situation. There has been very heavy fighting on the left of the Allies, but they are well holding their own.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 2-15 p.m.

A Communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock, yesterday evening says that the situation is unchanged.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS' SPECULATION.

EXPECT A DECISIVE FRANCO-BRITISH VICTORY IN NEAR FUTURE.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

Although Paris newspapers are not allowed to indulge in much speculation yet they manage to make it clear to-day that they expect a decisive Franco-British victory in a near future.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

FRENCH MAKE SLIGHT PROGRESS.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 6-30 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—On the left wing north of the Somme and the Oise, the enemy made several attacks by day and night. All were repulsed. There is no change in the north of the Aisne. The enemy in the centre confined themselves to heavy cannonading. Between Argonne and the Meuse we have made slight progress. There is no notable change in Woevre, Lorraine and Vosges.

BELLIGERENTS' POSITIONS.

MORE GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 6-30 p.m.

A Paris communique adds:—We hold Varennes, Ribecourt and Roye and the enemy holds Lassigny and Chaulnes. We made a number of prisoners yesterday.

ACTIVITY OF AEROPLANES.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT BY EYEWITNESS

LONDON, Sept. 29, 3-45 p.m.

A descriptive account from an eyewitness issued from the Headquarters this afternoon says:—Wednesday 23rd was a perfect autumn day and was almost uneventful except for the heavy cannonade near Paissy. The absence of wind gave the airmen great chance and they killed and stampeded some of the enemy's artillery horses. The lull continued on Thursday. The Germans dropped heavy shells near Pargnan. French, British and German aeroplanes were very active as were also anti-aircraft guns. The Germans are now inclined to concentrate shells on definite areas hoping to find the spots where the guns are posted or where the British are billeted. The result will give work to local builders.

SELECTION OF POSITION BY GERMAN STAFF.

The Headquarters account adds:—There is no doubt that the position on the Aisne was not hastily selected by the German staff after the retreat began. From the choice of ground and the care with which the fields of fire have been arranged and also from the amount of work already carried out, it is clear that the contingency of having to act on the defensive was not overlooked when the details of the campaign were arranged.

BRITISH FLYING OFFICER'S NARRATIVE

CAUTION IN DESCENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1 p.m.

A British flying officer in a letter dated 19th September from the south of Laon says: "Flying corps are lucky in losing only one pilot and a passenger to date." He says: "We scarcely ever come down without bullet holes all over the planes."

AIRMAN DROPS BOMBS ON PARIS.

U. S. EMBASSY UNTOUCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

It appears that an airman on Sunday dropped seven bombs on Paris. One fell close to the American church.

The New York "Tribune" in its editorial says that a bomb fell near the American Embassy in Paris. The paper adds that only a narrow chance absolved the United States from the necessity of challenging the German military practices which outrage humanity.

ANTEWERP FORTS BOMBARDED.

GERMANS USING AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 2-15 a.m.

The Germans continued the bombardment of the outer Antwerp forts yesterday. It is believed that they are using heavy Austrian artillery.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.

The German artillery attempted to bombard from a great distance three Antwerp forts but the result was not commensurate with the great expenditure of ammunition. The Antwerp forts replied and the bombardment ceased.

BELGIANS EXPLODE VIADUCT.

EIGHT TRAIN LOADS OF ORE SENT TO WRECK RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that besides exploding a viaduct the Belgians on Saturday night sent from Antwerp eight trains loaded with iron ore at full speed in the direction of Louvain with the object of wrecking the railway.

GERMANS REOCCUPY MOLL.

THE TOWN THREATENED.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 2-15 a.m.

A strong force of Germans has reoccupied Moll. They threaten to destroy the town unless the fugitive inhabitants return.

LIERRE BOMBARDED.

TOWN PROBABLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 2-15 a.m.

The Germans bombarded Lierre, the inhabitants of which fled. It is feared that Lierre has been destroyed.

GERMAN FLEET IN BALTIC.

APPEAR TWICE OFF WINDAU.

TAKING OF SOUNDINGS ATTEMPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGARD, Sept. 30, 2-15 p.m.

Thirty-eight German warships, including nine battleships and seven transports appeared off Windau on the 24th inst. They subsequently disappeared southwards.

Eighteen destroyers and a cruiser approached the coast at Windau on the 28th and lowered boats to take soundings. They disappeared when fired upon.

Windau.—A town of Russia in the Government of Courland, and the district of Goldingen, to the N. W. of Mitau, on the Baltic.

RUSSIANS HALF WAY TO BUDAPEST.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

ALL GUNS AND HUNDREDS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 5-0 a.m.

It is stated in Petrograd that the Russians found the passes of the Carpathians open with the exception of Uzsok, where the enemy were driven from three successive fortified positions, losing all their guns and hundreds of prisoners. It is believed that the Russian advancedguard is half-way to Budapest.

REPORTED RUSSIAN REPULSE.

HUNGARIAN UNEASINESS REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 2-15 p.m.

A Budapest telegram mentions that a battle occurrd at Molomszeg, Hungary, on the 28th though it asserts that the Russians were replused to Uzosk Pass, the telegram admits that public uneasiness exists owing to the cutting of communications with the districts of Maramoros and Ockoermezoe.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

AUGUSTOFF REOCCUPILED.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 5-5 a.m.

The Russians have reoccupied Augustoff after a great battle for the possession of the northern outlets of the Augustoff Forests.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 5-5 a.m.

There has been desperate fighting between the Russians and Germans at Ossowitz, Druskeniki and Symno.

GERMAN PASSAGE OF NIEMEN FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 5-5 a.m.

The attempt of the Germans to cross the Niemen has been frustrated.

A FIERCE BATTLE.

SERVIANS RECAPTURE SEMLIN.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30, 5-5 a.m.

The Servians have recaptured Semlin, after a fierce battle.

BOMBARDMENT OF TSINGTAU.

TWO FORTS ENGAGED.

TOKIO, Sept. 30, 2-15 a.m.

An official announcement made here says that on the 28th instant the Japanese bombarded two Tsingtau forts. A British warship participated. One fort replied ineffectively.

GERMANS DRIVEN TOWARDS TSINGTAO

TOKIO, Sept. 29, 5-10 p.m.

An Official statement says that the Japanese throughout the day and night of 27th September drove the enemy towards Tsingtao.

Japanese casualties were 150. German losses are unknown, but fifty Germans were captured with four machine-guns.

EMDEN'S LATEST EXPLOITS.

FOUR MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

OFF THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

ADMIRALTY COLLIER CAPTURED.

CREWS SENT TO COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

A Press communique from Simla states:—

The following has been received from the Chief Censor here this evening:—"Information has been received from Colombo to the effect that during the 26th and 27th Sept. the German cruiser Emden, apparently operating off the west coast of India in the neighbourhood of the Laccadive Islands, sank four steamers, namely, Tymeric, King Lud, Riberia, and Foyle. She also captured the Admiralty collier, Buresk. The crews of these vessels were placed on the steamer Gryfedale which arrived at Colombo this morning."

The Tymeric is a British steamer belonging to Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., of London, with a gross tonnage of 3,314 tons. The Tymeric was built in 1901 and was captained by A. MacDongall.

The Foyle was owned by the Mercantile Steamship Co., Ltd., and had a gross tonnage of 4,147 tons. It was built in 1902 and captained by W. Walsh.

The Ribera was owned by the Bolton Steam-Shipping Co., Ltd., and had a gross tonnage of 3,500 tons. It was built in 1904 and captained by J. Iddale.

The King Lud, gross tonnage 3,650, was built in 1906 and owned by the King Line Ltd. It was in charge of Captain R. Bowie.

The following steamers were previously sunk:—

Traddock, 4,028 tons, owners Kyle Transport Co., built in 1910 at Dumbarton.

Indus, 3,413 tons, owners James Dourse, Limited (London), built in 1904 at Glasgow.

Lovat, 6,102 tons, owners J. Warrack and Co. (Leith), built at Glasgow in 1911.

Kilin, 3,544 tons, owners Connell Bros. (Glasgow), built at Glasgow.

Diplomat, 7,615 tons, owners Charente Steamship Company, managed by Harrisons (Liverpool), built in Glasgow in 1912.

Clan Matheson, 4,775 tons, owners Messrs. Cazfer Irvine and Co., built at Hartlepool.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Killed.—Captain W. Frend, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Lieut. A. W. Campbell, Coldstreams; Second Lieut. W. G. Houldsworth, Officers Training Corps; Capt. A. K. Kyrke-Smith, Liverpools; Lieut. T. Meautys West Yorks.

Died.—Captain C. Boone, Essex Regiment.

Killed in East Africa.—Lieut. E. Thornycroft, Kings African Rifles.

Wounded.—Second Lieut. V. Beaufort, Devonshires; Lieut. G. E. Bowen, Field Artillery; Captain D. Carden, Seaforths; Lieut. F. Denon, West Surreys; Lieut. W. A. Fleming, Devonshires; Lieut. C. L. Gordon, Coldstreams; Lieut. A. L. Griffith, Field Artillery; Lieut. Halls, Hampshires; Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieut. H. Hickie, Irish Guards; Lieut. Mapplebeck, Flying Corps; Captain C. T. Martin, Highland Light Infantry; Captain Mathias, Sherwoods; Second Lieut. W. Owen, Welsh Regiment; Lieut. G. E. Prior, Devonshires; Capt. Rochfort-Boyd, Field Artillery; Capt. D. Sherlock, R.A.; Lieut. Tidbury, Middlesex Regiment; and Lieut. S. Yeo, Devonshires.

Wounded and Missing.—Capt. A. Attwood, Royal Fusiliers; Capt. E. Dawson, Lincolns; Second Lieut. F. M. Hobbs, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. A. T. Wyatt, Lincolnshires.

Missing.—Lieut. C. H. Bushell, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Second Lieut. J. G. Dunlop, Dublin Fusiliers.

Previously reported wounded, now missing.—Captain C. Holden, Army Medicals; Lieut. J. Le Hunte, Hampshires; and Second Lieut. B. Ratcliffe, West Yorks.

Previously reported missing, now wounded and not missing.—Lieut. R. E. Anstruther, Black Watch; and Capt. A. Foord, Manchester.

Unofficially reported prisoner.—Major J. Brunskill, Medicals.

RETURN OF KOMAGATA.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT BUDGE BUDGE.

PASSENGERS FIRE ON POLICE.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

SIXTEEN RIOTERS KILLED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, September 30.

A Bengal Government Press Communique issued to-day states:—

The Passengers on the Komagata Maru who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hooghly last Saturday evening.

The Bengal Government had been asked to arrange for safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab, and so a special was arranged to meet the steamer at Budge Budge yesterday morning. A number of Punjab officers and the Magistrate of the 24-Perguanahs with others had met the steamer and after some persuation prevailed upon the men to land. This was effected about 2 p.m., but they were still unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Magistrate had power under Ordinance No. V of 1914 to compel them to follow his instructions, but scrupulously refrained from exercising his powers until he found that the men refused to enter the train and were determined to march by road to Calcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and explained its terms to the leaders, but in complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road and he had no sufficient force to prevent them. Troops and police were then requisitioned to stop them and they were stopped, when they had gone three or four miles. Sir William Duke who had proceeded with troops met them there, taxed their leader with a breach of the Ordinance and told them that what they had to say, would be considered at Budge Budge whither they must return. On this they wont back without further demur followed by the police and at a distance by the troops.

REVOLVER FIRE OPENED.

The first special train had already gone off with about sixty men who most willingly had already gone on, and Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge Budge and procured a second special. He was actually inside the station making final arrangements when the following occurrences took place:—

As soon as the party arrived at the station just after dusk, Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position. The men suddenly became very excited and without a warning a hot revolver fire was opened on the police and officers while others charged them with staves, knives and even one or two swords. Revolver fire was returned by four out of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers.

In a few seconds Sergeant Major Eastwood was brought to ground and shot in the back. Sir Frederic Halliday was wounded in the foot. Mr. Petrie was shot through both legs and arm; Mr. Humphreys was seriously injured; Mr. Lomax, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, was fatally shot through the body; and several sergeants were badly wounded in the head. The troops were behind and the affray was partly screened from them by railway fencing. Also the police and officers were at first mixed up with their assailants. It was only when this front was cleared although that may not have taken many seconds, that the troops could be ordered to fire. Even when they did so the rioters made two or three further rushes while one party occupied some shops from which they maintained a steady fire, and here the majority of their casualties took place. Sixteen rioters were killed as well as two innocent onlookers in addition to the casualties mentioned above. The Punjab police had one killed and six injured.

THIRTY-TWO ARRESTED.

The Punjabis scattered through the surrounding villages, a certain number surrendering to the police and to picquets. An extensive combined sweeping movement is being made by the military and police to collect the rest and up to an early hour this morning thirty-two prisoners have been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life which has occurred. They were acting in pursuance of the openly declared intention of sending to their homes the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by the voyages of the ship. They were aware of the existence of a certain amount of strong political discontent amongst some of the passengers and in full concurrence with the Punjab Government considered that their return to their native country should be prompt and direct. No one had the smallest suspicion that any of the party were armed for a desperate, unprovoked attack on British officers.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

MORAL OF THE WAR TO AMERICA.

"IF WE GO DOWN, YOU ARE THE NEXT."

Mr. Churchill was interviewed during the mail week, on his views on the war by Mr. William G. Shepherd, representative of the United Press Associations of America.

On my asking Mr. Churchill about the cause of the war (says Mr. Shephard) he handed me the celebrated White Paper of Sir Edward Grey's negotiations, saying:

There is our case, and all we ask of the American people is that they should study it with severe and impartial attention.

I then asked what was the underlying cause apart from the actual steps which had led to the rupture. He replied in effect that the war was started and was being maintained by the Prussian military aristocracy, which set no limits to its ambition of world-wide predominance.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

"In a word," he said, "it is the old struggle of 100 years ago against Napoleon. The grouping of forces is different; the circumstances are different; the occasion is different; the man above all is different—happily. But the issue is the same. We are at grips with Prussian militarism. England stands right in the path of this ever-growing power.

"Our military force is perhaps small, but it is good and it will grow; our naval and financial resources are considerable; and with these we stand between this mighty army and a dominion which would certainly not be content with European limits."

I asked whether the end of the war would see some abatement of the struggle of armaments.

Mr. Churchill replied: "That depends on the result. If we succeed, and if as the result of our victory Europe is re-arranged as far as possible with regard to the principle of nationality and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples who dwell in various disputed areas, we may look forward with hope to a great relaxation and easement.

"But if Germany wins it will not be the victory of the quiet, sober, commercial elements in Germany, nor of the common people of Germany with all their virtues but the victory of the blood and iron military school, whose doctrines and principles will then have received a supreme and terrible vindication.

GERMANY'S WORSHIP OF FORCE.

"I cannot understand," he continued "why Germany has not been contented with her wonderful progress since the battle of Waterloo. For the last half century she has been the centre of Europe courted by many; feared by many; treated with deference by all. No country has had such a reign of prosperity and splendour; yet all the time she has been discontented; solicitous of admiration; careless of international law; worshipping force, and giving us all to understand that her triumphs in the past and her power in the present were little compared to what she sought in the future.

"That is the issue. No partisanship is required to make it plain. No sophistry can obscure it."

POSITION OF AMERICA.

I asked whether the democracy of the United States, apart from the moral issues involved, had any direct interests in the result of the war.

"You are the judges of that," replied Mr. Churchill. "You do not require me to talk to you of your interests. If England were to be reduced in this war or another which would be sure to follow upon it if this war were inconclusive to the position of a small country like Holland then, however far across the salt water your country may lie, the burden which we are bearing now would fall on to your shoulders.

"I do not mean by that that Germany would attack you, or that if you were attacked you would need to fear the result, so far as the United States was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine, however, carries you very far in South as well as in North America, and is it likely that victorious German militarism, which would then have shattered France irretrievably, have conquered Belgium, and have broken for ever the power of England, would allow itself to be permanently cut off from all hopes of that over-sea expansion and development with which South America alone can supply it?

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR.

"But now that it has begun it has become a war of self-preservation. The British democracy, with its limited Monarchy, its ancient Parliament, its ardent social and philanthropic dreams, is engaged, for good or for ill, in deadly grapple with the formidable might of Prussian autocratic rule. It is our system of civilisation and government against theirs. It is our life or theirs.

"We are conscious of the greatness of the times. We recognise the consequence and proportion of events. We feel that however inadequate we may be, however unexpected the ordeal may be, we are under the eye of history, and, the issue being joined. England must go forward to the very end."

While I was speaking to Mr. Churchill a telegram came in from Belgium announcing the total destruction of the town of Louvain as an act of military execution.

Handing it to me he said: "What further proof is needed of the cause at issue? Tell that to your American fellow countrymen. You know," he added. "I am half American myself."

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.



Sketch map of the area of the battle, which it is reported, has resulted in the breaking of the German right.

ARTICLES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

TO BE SENT TO LADY LONDESBOROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29

Articles for Indian troops mentioned in a recent message from London should be addressed to Lady Londesborough, Scarborough.

WARNING BY AERIAL SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on the 28th September as follows:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in France states that before the entrainment of the Germans from Lorraine to reinforce the right communication, aerial scouts roported the assembling of the necessary rolling stock.

TYPHUS RAGING AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Antwerp correspondent says that typhus is fearfully raging amongst the German troops in Belgium, 700 having died. Disease among horses is spreading.

The sister of nurse Hume, falsely reported to have been fatally tortured in Belgium, has been arrested and charged with hoaxing.

CAN AN ENEMY SUBJECT BE SUED?

RIGHT TO SUE SUSPENDED TILL PEACE IS DECLARED.

In the Small Causes Court in the suit Samuel Fitze and Co., Ltd., v. C. Humuel before the Chief Judge, the plaintiffs who are British subjects presented a plaint for Rs 1,484-10-11 against the defendant, a German subject. Before admitting the plaint the defendant was asked to show cause why the plaint should not be admitted. He appeared and said that as he was an enemy subject he could not be sued though he admitted He appeared and said though he admitted that he had applied for a licence to trade and that he was disposing of his stock in hand after the outbreak of the war.

The Chief Judge held that plaintiffs' right to sue was suspended till peace was declared and discharged the rule with liberty to plaintiff to renew his applicati

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK.

To judge from copies of the Socialist organ "Vorwarts" which have just reached England over Holland, the war is already producing appalling destitution and misery over a very large part of Germany, says Mr. Dudley Ward in the "Manchester Guardian." There is, of course, the want among the families of those called to the front, but equally severe or even greater is the distress caused by the shutting of the greater part of all industrial concerns.

In the Solingen district, for instance, where in normal times three-quarters and more of the products are sent abroad, all works except those engaged in the production of weapons are idle. In the great Ahineland Westphalia industrial district there is the same shutting of almost all works not directly connected with the provision of warlike materials. Among the coalfields of Westphalia there is some slight recovery, and in some cases as much as 60 per cent of the work done in normal times has been reached. How great are the restrictions even here, however, can be judged from the fact that instead of the usual three shifts all the work required is done in one. Up to now no orders beyond those of the State are allowed to be fufilled

From Berlin comes the same story, and here in addition are many complaints that in some industries overtime is being worked at reduced wages despite the thousands of unemployed waiting to be taken on Altogether it was calculated by the trade union authorities on August 25 that there are something more than 100,000 unemployed in Berlin, and that after workers to the number of between 25 and 75 per cent. have been withdrawn from industry for the army. The large stores are dismissing many of their empolyees and in other cases are reducing wages. A fund for dealing with distress in Berlin caused by the war has been headed by a subscription from the Kaiser of £2.500. Special eatinghouses for destitute and unemployed are being arranged in the poorer parts of the city, where a midday meal can be obtained for a penny and free meals for children are being arranged on a large scale. The official boycott of Socialist restaurants and beerhouses has been raised in most centres and permission has now been given for the sale of "Vorwarts" and other Socialist papers on all railway stations in Prussia. The calling up of part of the Landsturm and the warning of the rest has caused great trouble, since employers are dismissing any of their workers liable to this service and are refusing to take on any others who may be eventually called up.

A wild outburst of joy during the earlier days of last week at the German successes in France was shared equally by the Socialist press, and even the "Vorwarts" itself is beginning to discuss the terms of peace, on the understanding, of course, of a German victory. The "Vorwarts," however, is very moderate, and is particularly anxious that "golden bridges" should be ubilt between the "kultur" nations of Western Europe against the danger of Russian absolutism.

CAPTURED GERMAN-ULHANS.



Topical War Service.

The French Dragoons marching the prisoners through Douai.

CANADIAN MINISTER'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30, 5-0 a.m.

Mr. Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, denies the statement which appeared in a newspaper to the effect that he was going to the front.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-days telegrams:—

WINDAU.—A town of Russia in the Government of Courland, and the district of Goldingen, to the N. W. of Mitau, on the Baltic.

MOLL.—A town of Belgium in the province of Antwerp.

LIERRE.—A town of Belgium, 11 miles by rail S. E. of Antwerp.

BUDAPEST.—The capital of Hungary.

NIEMEN.—A River of W. Russia, whose lower course lies within East Prussia.

AUGUSTOFF.—In Russian Poland, 24 miles S. of Suwalki.

OSSONITZ.—A village of Poland 27 miles S. W. of Augustoff.

SEMLIN.—A frontier town of Hungary, at the junction of the Save and the Danube, above Belgrade.

VARENNES.—A town in the French dep. of Meuse, 18 miles N. W. of Verdun.

ROYE.—A Small but fortified town of France, in the dep. of Somme, 28 miles E. by S. of Amiens.

LASSIGNY.—A small town of France in the dep. of the Oise, 6 miles W. of Noyon.

CHAULNES.—A town of France in the dep. of Somme, 10 miles S. W. of Peronne.

The receipts of the Rangoon Port Commissions for the past year were Rs. 51,84,773 and expenditure Rs. 27,03,032. The increase in the revenue is chiefly due to the trade expansion and the raising of port dues from three to four annas per ton.

SENSATIONS IN BATTLE.

THE EXPERIENCE DESCRIBED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wired as follows on Aug. 31:—

A letter received this morning from an officer at the front states that during their occupation of the west of Russian Poland the Germans stabled their horses in churches and covered them with priests' vestments. In many cases ikons and sacred pictures were pierced and rent by bayonets and lances.

A curious illustration of war enthusiasm which has possessed all classes of Russians is reported from Kieff. A girl of seventeen, daughter of a senator, having procurred a military uniform, attired herself in it and absconded from her home, leaving behind a letter to the effect that she had gone to join the army.

A picture of the psychic experiences of a soldier plunged for the first time into the pandemonium of a modern battle is given in the "Retch" by a wounded artillery officer, who has arrived here. He says:—

At daybreak positions were assigned to us, and the commander of the brigade handed us a plan of the action of our artillery. From that moment horror possessed our souls. It was not anxiety for ourselves, fear of the enemy, but a feeling of awe in the face of something unknown. At 5 o'clock we opened fire at a mark which could not distinguish but which we understood to be the enemy.

Towards midday we were informed that the German cavalry was attempting to envelop our right wing, and were ordered in that direction. Having occupied our new position we waited. Suddenly we see the enemy coming, and at the same time he opens fire on us. We turn our guns upon him, and I give the order to fire. I myself feel that I am in a kind of nightmare. Our battery officers begin to melt away. I see that Germans are developing their attack. First one regiment appears and then another. I direct the guns and pour a volley of projectiles right into the thick of the first regiment. Then a second volley, and a third. I see how they fall among the men, and can even discern the severed limbs of the dead flying into the air after the explosion.

AS IN A DREAM.

One of the enemy's regiments is annihilated. Then a second one. All this time I am pouring missiles in among them. But now the nervous feeling has left me. My soul is filled with hate, and I continue to shoot at the enemy without the least feeling of pity.

Yet still the enemy is advancing, rushing forward and lying down in turns. I do not understand his tactics, but what are they to me? It is enough for me that I am occupying a favourable position and mowing him down like a strong man with a scythe in a clover field.

During the first night after the battle I could not sleep a wink. All the time my mind was filled with pictures of the battlefield. I saw German regiments approaching, and myself firing into the thick of them. Heads, arms, legs, and whole bodies of men were being flung high into the air. It was a dreadful vision.

I was in four battles. When the second began I went into it like an automaton. Only your muscles are taxed. All the rest of your being seems paralysed. So complete is the suspension of the sensory processes that I never felt my wound. All I remember is that a feeling of giddiness came over me, and my head began to swim. Then I swooned to the ground, and was picked up by the Medical Corps and carried to the rear.

FROM JAVA TO MADRAS.

UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY ACROSS THE BAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

A representative of the "Madras Mail" boarded the s.s. Shirala this morning with a view to obtain some information about the situation in the Eastern waters as the Shirala has just arrived here from Problengo on the Java coast.

The Chief Officer, Mr. W. A. R. Hancock, interviewed, said the Shirala on her voyage from Problengo took in fresh cargo at Surabaya at which port she arrived on the 20th August. There was no sort of excitement or anything unusual there except that their ship was detained from the 20th August to 2nd September before the coast was declared clear.

"Everything seemed to be quiet", Mr. Hancock said, "the only incident worthy of note being the exploit of the steamer Offenbach belonging to a German-Australian company. On the night of the 24th August the Offenbach put out to sea without her papers and returned, it is reported, after having bunkered a German man-of-war. On her return, having again filled up with coal, she put out to sea waiting, probably, for another man-of-war to turn up, but a Dutch destroyer went out and found her and brought her back into Surabaya with her decks still full of coal."

Passing Singapore everything again seemed to be quiet and the only vessel sighted was the French mail steamer which had called at that port to coal and was waiting to leave. After leaving Singapore, the Shirala passed a ship which from a distance created some little excitement. The Shirala put up her ensign and the ship did likewise and then they passed each other. Mr. Hancock heard, while at Penang, that the Emden had sunk four ships and had used a fifth for sending the crews of these ships to Calcutta. The Shirala left Penang on the 22nd instant having received intimation that the Bay was clear. On the same day the Santhia left for Rangoon and the Canara for another destination. There was no indication of any scare or panic. The journey across the Bay to Madras was quite uneventful. It seemed curious to those on board that no ships were passed on the voyage through the Bay—the only boat that the Shirala met being a native brig.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION PROCEEDINGS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SHINGAPPA GADGI APPA DESAI AND FIVE OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

These were five applications for the revision of an order passed by Mr. F. J. Varley, District Judge of Bijapur, holding that no appeal lay to his Court against an order passed by Mr. J. N. N. Kabraji under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, granting sanction for the prosecution of the applicants under section 193, of the Indian Penal Code.

On October 12th a suit was filed against the applicant in the Court of Mr. S. S. Galli, Mamlatdar of Bijapur. The applicant Desai applied for a transfer on the ground that the mamlatdar had asked him to subscribe to the Lingayat Education Fund Rs. 25,000 and as he had not given them he prejudiced the case. The suit was dismissed but the Collector called upon the mamlatdar to answer to the allegations made against him. The mamlatdar made two confidential reports. Witnesses were examined and the Collector came to the conclusion that the allegations were fabrications and pure inventions. He gave the order for the prosecution of Desai and his Vatmukhtyar and other witnesses.

Mr. Rao contended that it was not a judicial proceeding; but a departmental inquiry in which oaths were administered to the witnesses.

The Government Pleader contended that it could not be a complaint as the complaint was usually made in the Magistrate's Court. It was an order asking the Government Pleader to file a complaint. On the 8th April, 1914, the Collector made up his mind to take up criminal proceedings against Desai and others.

Mr. Justice Heaton in disposing of this case said that this was a sanction. The District Judge on appeal held that in accordance with clause 7 of section 195 an appeal did lie to it to his Court, and that view was not contested here. The District Judge also held that the writing signed by the Collector was not a sanction but was a complaint and he had no power to interfere. Against those orders the applicants had come to them in revision. The District Judge was wrong, they were sanctions and he must dispose of them according to law on the assumption that they were sanctions. Sanctions when given to private persons were often stated from this Court to have been searched as in many cases they brought the administration of justice in contempt, as such persons had to serve their own ends. But here it was rightly given to a responsible Government servant who was the most appropriate person to whom such a sanction could be addressed.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar and the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Petition for Hearing.

In the Disciplinary Jurisdiction—Little and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay Petitioner v Pestonji Curshedji Tarapore Bar-at-Law Respondent, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Further Directions.

523-62—Little and Co; Lakhmidas Waghji and anr v Shamji Lilladhar and ors, Bhai K and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

316-14—Kanga and S, Bai Sakinabai v Bai Jenabai widow and anr, Captain and Vas, Part Heard.

130-14—Bhai K and G, Haridas Liladhar and anr v Damodar Dayalji and ors, Madh K and C, Bhai K and G.

388-14—Judah and S (for a pauper), Menahem Mooshi Abdul Razak v Ezra Menahem Mushi Abdul Razak and anr, Mulla and Mulla.

319-14—Liittle and Co, Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Ty D and Co.

490-13—Manecklal and Co, Kundlik Panduji Banker and ors v Dhonduba Panduji Banker and ors, Sm B and Co, Manecklal and Co.

33-13—Daph F and D, Vithaldas Kalyanji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D.

470-11—Bhai K and G, Rambalabh Harimukhrai v Gopiram Harimukhrai and ors, Sunderdas and Co, Craw B and Co.

390-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxmon Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

1220-12—Malvi H M and R, Bansidhar Lachminarayen v Gopaldas Vallabhdas a firm and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

871-12—M B Chothia, Ahmed Jamal and anr v Mahomed Ibrahim and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur and Co.

366-14—Tyabji D and Co, Cassam Haji Teph and ors v Bai Rehmabai widow, Chitnis M and K.

572-13—Captain and V, Jethabhai Raghoji Joshi v Lakhmidas Ragji and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi v Abdulbally Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

725-13—Payne and Co; Roza Maria Eliza Barret Gomes v Lawrence Mindonca.

950-13—Unwalla P and P, Kanji Jethsi and anr v The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, Ard H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.

258-14—Bicknell M R and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Motichand Rupchand and anr, Edg G W and Co.

872-12—Payne and Co, Fatahbhy Alloo Mooraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Tha.

53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Cassum and anr, Smetham B and Co.

220-14—In Person, Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Tha.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43

Chamber Matter for Judgment (in Court).

In Re Ind Arbn Act IX of 1899—Captain and V, Prier De Saone and Co Petitioner v J A Grant and Co Respondents, Crawford B and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

746-14—Judah & S Rajaram Appaji v. Ismail Haji Cassam Wadia G & Co.

Suits for hearing and final, Disposal.

Long Causes.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and [illegible] Pestonjee Widow Sultan Amir Smarbanu R [illegible]

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Cragie B and C.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian D Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai widow and ors. Khanderao L & M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand & D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18/746-14—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain & V Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co Vatcha and Co. Mulla & Mulla.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

97-14—Sabnis and G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors Payne and Co Dastur and Co.

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT.

AFFAIRS OF JAWHAR STATE.

Under the disciplinary jurisdiction vested in the High Court, yesterday, before a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar, and Mr. Justice Hayward, Mr. Pestonji Khursedji Tarapore, Bar-at-Law and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, was called upon at the instance of the Advocate-General to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, on account of his having been guilty of certain grossly improper conduct at the time he occupied the position of Karbhari and Judge of the Sar Nyayadhish Court of the Jawhar State, a second class Native State in the North of the Collectorate of Thana.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the Advocate-General. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

Mr. Jardine (for the Advocate-General) read the petition to the Court.

Briefly the petition stated that Mr. Tarapore was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the Easter Term of 1909. He was enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court in July 1909. From July 1909 till September 1911, he held the offices of Judge of the Sir Nyayadhish Court and Karbhari of the Jawhar State, a second class Native State in the North of the Collectorate of Thana. As such Judge, Mr. Feburary, is received and contents noted; we have complied with the request made by you and Jiwanji Shet to transfer the contract of felling the remaining property of Jamset which was given to you by me. I was then given to understand by both the parties that the said transfer was to be made with the only object of keeping the reputation of Jivanji Sheth among the mercantile communities and that you were to get from him the main profit arising from the income of the contract. According to the above arrangement and to protect your interests and rights you are at any liberty to take any steps you like."

THE CHARGES.

The petition further alleged that during the course of proceedings, Mr. Tarapore prevented the defendant from prosecuting his defence by. (a) attaching his property; (b) adopting and continuing proceedings in contempt against him and by sentencing the defendant to four days' simple imprisonment for contempt, (c) by preventing the examination of the Rajah Saheb on behalf of the defendant by cross-interrogatories and (d) by preventing the defendant's agent Cooverji Bomanji from attending to the defence of the defendant by attaching his property in the Jawhar State. Further that relying on the above letter of the Rajah Saheb which wrongly bore the date of 1st of March, and which was admitted in evidence by him, Mr. Tarapore passed a decree in the plaintiff's favour for Rs. 61,000. On 15th April 1911, when Mr. Binning appeared before him and applied for leave to argue the contempt notice on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Tarapore refused Mr. Binning's application on the ground that the language of the Court in Jawhar was Marathi. For this purpose Mr. Tarapore had fortified himself with an order which he had obtained from the Rajah Saheb purporting to bear the date of 1st of April 1911, to the effect that the Court language was Marathi. The petition alleged that from the affidavits of the Rajah Saheb and Narayen Vinayak Dugal, it appeared that the Rajah Saheb's order was actully made on a later date than the 1st April 1911.

The petition further alleged that Tarapore procured the order of the 28th Aug. whether he the said Tarapore, knew or did not know (though your petitioner charges that he did know) that the Rajah Saheb was not aware of the agreement alleged to have been come to in his presence; (2) in preventing the defendant from prosecuting his defence by attaching his property and by taking contempt proceedings against him (3) in attempting to coerce the Rajah Saheb to uphold his decision in the said suit; and (4) in attempting to bribe Mr. Macdonald to influence the Collector to cause the appeal against Tarapore's decision to be dismissed.

The affidavit of the four persons stated above, in support of the petition, were read to the Court by Mr. Jardine.

MR. TARAPORE'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Binning then read the affidavit of Mr. Pestonji Khurshedji Tarapore dated the 17th June, 1914. In his affidavit Mr. Tarapore stated that he held three positions, viz; (1) of Karbhari, (2) District Magistrate, and (3) Sar Nyayadhish of the Jowhar State. As such he had to do both executive and judicial duties. As karbhari, he had to draft many orders which the Rajah Saheb asked him to prepare. When the plaintiff Dadabhai applied to the Rajah Saheb on 25th October that the defendant Jiwanji was not acting according to the agreement, the Rajah Saheb gave him (Tarapore) instructions to prepare a draft of the reply which he intended to send to Dadabhai. The draft of that letter prepared by Mr. Tarapore was in accordance with the said instructions and was dated the 1st March, that being the date on which he received the said instructions from the Rajah Saheb. It was a common practice in the State to regard the Rajah Saheb's orders as having been passed on the dates on which they were actually given and take action on them even before they were committed to writing. He was repeatedly informed by the Rajah Saheb himself that such an agreement as mentioned in the letter, dated 1st March, had been arrived at to his personal knowledge. He was in no way concerned with obtaining any acknowledgment from the Rajah Saheb and the allegations made to the effect that he caused the Rajah Saheb to write that letter on the 5th March and ante dated it the 1st March, in order to have evidence in support of the plaintiff Dadabhai's claim, were unfounded.

As regards the second charge that he hampered the defendant in his defence by ordering attachment of his property and taking contempt proceedings against him, Mr. Tarapore stated that the orders therein referred to, were made by him in the bonafide exercise of his duties as a judicial officer. The plaintiff applied to the Court to ask security for costs from the defendant. The plaintiff made an affidavit for attachment of the defendant's property. There was no affidavit in reply by the defendant. He was therefore justified in ordering attachment. As regards contempt proceedings, the true effect of the letter of the 18th of March, 1911, written by the defendant to the Rajah Saheb was not stated; and the translation of the letter was not correct. That letter was a gross contempt of the Court and the Rajah Saheb. It was for this reason that he took contempt proceedings against the defendant.

Regarding the Rajah Saheb's order to the effect that the Court language was Marathi, both the Rajah Saheb and himself had found that pleaders insisted on addressing in English although they knew that the Court language was Marathi. A few days previous to Mr. Binning's appearance, he had stopped one or two pleaders from addressing him in Marathi. He was, hence justified in refusing to hear Mr. Binning in English as the Rajah Saheb had already made an order on the 1st April to the effect that the Court language was Marathi. Both the letters of 1st March and 1st April were not antedated by the Rajah Saheb at his instigation. On the contrary the letters bore the date of the day on which instructions were given by the Rajah Saheb. As regards the Rajah Saheb's examination on interrogaties and cross-interrogatories, though the Rajah Saheb first consented to be examined as a witness, later on he refused to answer the interrogatories on the ground that his position was such that he should not be examined as a witness in his own courts. Mr. Taapore denied that he instigated the Rajah Saheb to refuse to answer the interrogatories. It was untrue that he (Raja Saheb) did not agree to be examined on interrogatories and cross-interrogatories at his (Tarapore's) instigation.

NO INJUSTICE DONE.

Mr. Tarapore denied that any injustice had been done in Jiwanji's case (i.e. Dadabhai v. Jivanji). He further said that the Rajah Saheb never thought that any injustice had been done in that case. He denied that he had gained any undue influence on the Rajah Saheb.

The Rajah Saheb was very nervous about the Savarkar matter and it was through his (Tarapore's) help that the matter was settled and the mind of the Rajah Saheb set at rest.

Regarding the charge of bribing Mr Macdonald, Mr. Tarapore stated that he paid that sum (Rs. 2,000) to Mr. Macdonald in order to enable him to place before Mr. Wales the Collector of Thana, a batch of papers containing inter alia, the letters addressed to him (Mr. Tarapore) by the two Political Agents of the Jawhar State who had made appreciative observations regarding his services and recognised the difficulties under which they had been performed. It was not his object in approaching Mr. Macdonald to get the appeal from his decision dismissed. The charges mentioned in the petition to the Political Agent by Jivanji Bomanji were answered by him in two full and lengthy statements dated 5th August 1911, which were supported by the Raja Saheb. Mr. Tarapore denied the insinuations therein made that he had acquired a large sum of money or that the same had been acquired by improper means. There were five affidavits in support of Mr. Tarapore's case.

Mr. Jardine had not finished reading the last affidavit when their Lordships rose for the day. The hearing would be continued from day to day.

Solicitors for the Advocate-General:—Little and Co.

Solicitors for Mr. Tarapore:—Payne and Co.

FRENCH ARMY AT THE FRONT.



Photo by Central News.

An infantry Regiment on the March.

THE MOTOR TRADE AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Both here and in the Calcutta district, where I have recently travelled, I have heard doubts expressed regarding the practicability of obtaining motor cars, and parts and accessories from the United Kingdom at the present time. Therefore, some of your readers may be interested in the following taken from "The Motor" of September the 1st to hand by last mail:—

"Exportation of Cars, Engines and Parts.

"Some doubt has existed hitherto as regards the exportation of motor cars and engines under the present conditions. An embargo was placed upon exportation at the outset of the war, but as will be seen from the following letter from the Customs authorities, dated 22nd August, there are now no restrictions at all:—

"'In reply to your letter of 22nd inst., I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to inform you that there is no objection to the exportation of motor cars of all descriptions, and that the prohibition on the exportation of engines and lorries will be removed on the 30th inst.'"

The prohibition period having now entirely lapsed, the motor trade is quite free to export either cars, lorries, or engines.—Yours etc.

W.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of Wednesday the 23rd September, in a para headed "Balliwalla Theatre: Imperial Fund Benefit Performance" Mr. Darabsha Dhanjibhoy was inadvertently described as the managing proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company. We are now given to understand that Mr. Darabsha Dhanjibhoy is not a proprietor of the Company but the proprietors of the Company are Shavaksha and Meherbai, son and daughter respectively of the late Mr. C. M. Balliwalla. Mr. Darabsha's services have been engaged only to look after the management of the Company.

Tarapore heard and decided suit No. 3 of 1910-1911 in which one Dadabhai Bhimji Alu was plaintiff and one Jivanji Bamanji Chariwala, defendant. The suit was for recovery of a sum of Rs. 55,000, in respect of contract for cutting wood in the jungle of Jamshet village, which had been granted to the plaintiff by the Rajah of Jawhar State, and the claim was based upon an alleged agreement between the plaintiff and defendant to whom the said wood contract had been transferred by the plaintiff, that the plaintiff was to be paid by the defendant all the profit in the said wood contract, although the contract had been so transferred to the defendant.

The plaint was filed on the 5th March, 1911; the written statement on the 26th March 1911, and judgment was delivered by Mr. Tarapore on the 17th September 1911.

The petition alleged that it was during the course of the hearing of this suit that Mr. Tarapore committed various improper acts which were unprofessional.

The plaintiff Dadabhai in his plaint contended that the contract for wood-cutting was first given to him (Dadabhai) by the Rajah Saheb, but the defendant approached him and said that his reputation would be harmed by his not having the contract for cutting wood, as he held it for many years past. Hence it was that the contract was transferred to the defendant, but at the same time the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff all the profit in the said wood contract. The plaintiff filed the suit for the recovery of such profits from the defendant.

THE RAJA'S LETTER.

The defendant on the other hand contended in his written statement that he admitted that the contract was so transferred to him; but there was no such agreement to pay all the profits in the said wood contract to the plaintiff as alleged by the plaintiff. The petition stated that everything in this suit turned on this agreement, and Mr. Tarapore was guilty of grossly improper conduct in that he procured from the Raja Saheb the following letter, addressed to the plaintiff Dadabhai, bearing date the 1st of March; although as a matter of fact it was written by Mr. Tarapore on the 5th March. The letter was as follows:—

To Dadabhai Bhimjibhai.

The object of writing this letter is your letter of the 25th 1911, from the Rajah Saheb with a view to substantiate the case of the plaintiff. The order was to the effect that the Rajah Saheb was informed by both sides that Jiwanji had agreed to give to Dadabhai the whole principal profit of the contract after each cart and the Rajah had given his permission simply because he was made so to understand.

Mr. Tarapore after delivering judgment in the plaintiff's favour resigned his post on 30th of Sept. and sailed for Europe. On 23rd October 1911, the defendant Jiwanji filed an appeal against his judgment and decree. The petition alleged that the Rajah Saheb by this time appeared to have realised that an injustice had been done to the defendant in the suit. On the 23rd Oct. 1911, the Rajah Saheb raised the attachment which had been levied by Mr. Tarapore on March 1911, on the defendant's property. On the 15th November Mr. Tarapore wrote a letter to the Rajah Saheb from London complaining that no disappointment in life would be greater than to see his judgment in Jiwanji's case modified and threatening that such a modification would end his lifelong friendship with the Rajah Saheb and would cause him to cease taking a faithful interest in his affairs. The petitioner alleged that the said Mr. Tarapore bribed Mr. James Macdonald in order that he might influence the Collector of Thana who might in turn have the appeal before the Rajah dismissed.

These facts showed that Mr. Tarapore had made the case his own. Ultimately the appeal was transferred to Rao Bahdur A. B. Desai, at the suggestion of the Political Agent. The trying judge made an order that evidence was to be taken for the defendant. Immediately this was known the plaintiff Dadabhai withdrew the suit on the 18th March, 1912.

The petitioner in support of his petition relied on the affidavits of (1) Krishnasha Patangsha, Raja Saheb of Jawhar; (2) Narayen Vinayak Dugal; (3) Narayen Gangaram Ayare; and (4) Jiwanji Bomanji.

Under the above circumstances, the petitioner charged that the said Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore was guilty of grossly improper conduct in the following respects:—(1) In procuring from the Rajah Saheb the letter bearing date the 1st of March, 1911, the Rajah Saheb's order of 28th August, 1911, and whilst the said suit was in progress with a view to support the plaintiff's case,

DANGER OF LIVE WIRES.

ELECTROCUTED AT COLABA.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey resumed further enquiry regarding the death of one Luxmon Subhana (50), a railway labourer, who was electrocuted at Colaba on Saturday evening last by coming in contact with a live telephone wire which had become overcharged by its falling on a tramway overhead wire.

Superintendent Cauty led the evidence; Mr. Baker, Solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the Telephone Company, while Mr. Tennant, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mahadu Sonu, a labourer, examined by Mr. Cauty, said that on Saturday evening about seven o'clock he was going along Colaba Causeway in the direction of Apollo Bunder. While nearing an Irani's shop, he received a shock from a broken piece of wire, which touched him on the back and leg. He also saw a flash in front of him. He then went and stood near the Irani's shop. The next thing he saw was the deceased coming along the road. Jehangir Munegar, the Irani, thereupon shouted out to the deceased warning him not to proceed but the deceased took no notice of the warning and he went on. The result was that he touched the wire and fell. The deceased remained on the spot where he fell and did not utter a word. Witness had to be treated at the hospital.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Tennant witness said that all the time he was after the deceased to stop before he reached the wire.

To a juror witness said that the deceased did not struggle at all.

Jehangir Munegar Irani was the next witness examined. He said that his attention was drawn by a Goanese to a telephone wire, one end of which was hanging from a pole near his shop and the other was on the road. He also saw some flashes coming from it. He gave a warning to pedestrians. In spite of his warning, the deceased walked on and fell on the wire on the road. He tried to pull the deceased by the leg but he too received a shock and fell. The deceased was twitching and smoke was issuing from his mouth. About quarter of an hour later, some one came and cut the wire.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Jennant witness said that all the time he was engaged in warning people and therefore he could not say whether the wire that was hanging had touched another wire. Another reason why he could not say, because it was dark, and he could not see well. He could say, however, that the hanging wire did not touch the two wires in the middle of the road.

To Mr. Baker, witness replied that he did not see any flashes in the air. He gave a warning to every one, but the deceased did not listen to his warning.

To a juror, witness said that the deceased did not trip over the wire. As soon as he came near it he fell.

To the Coroner, witness said that the deceased had only a piece of cloth round his loins.

ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. James Percival Barrett, Assistant Engineer, Tramway Company, examined by Mr. Cauty, said that on receiving information about this accident he went to the spot about eight o'clock, when he found the body of the deceased still lying there. He also saw the telephone wire. It ran parallel to the power wire and at the side of the road. It was 354 feet between the telephone up-rights. The deceased was lying 133 or 135 feet from the Apollo Bunder, upright. The next morning, witness revisited the scene of the accident, he found a bit of telephone wire hanging from the Tramway's span-wire. There are three spans of their wire to one of the telephone wire. None of the telephone wires was round their test wires, which were insulated. The tramway had five copper wires running under the telephone wires. At one spot, the tramway's test wires were slightly above the bottom telepone wire. The wire that broke was one of the bottom telephone wires. He also save a new telephone wire. At the nearest point the distance between the telephone wire and the tramway's test wire was about two and a half inches. It would be possible for the telephone wire to come in contact with the tramway wire in a wind. Under sound conditions, the tramway's test wire was not alive. There were three wires in all—one test wire and two, the tramway's private telephone wires. The test wire was at the top. Either the test wire or one of the telephone wires might come into contact with the telephone company's wire. At the time this accident occurred, there was an accident to the Tramway's test wire off their Colaba station, where the tramway's test and telephone wires crossed the street opposite their office. One of the tram poles jumped off its wire, caught the test wire and broke it. The test wire at the top fell across the two trolley wires. The current from that would go beyond where the accident took place. If the telephone wire had then blown against their test wire, it would have fused, provided the telephone wire was connected to the earth. It would not fuse if it was insulated. The telephone wire could not touch their poles. If the telephone wire broke and fell across their test wire and then went to the earth it would fuse. The telephone wire did not appear to have come in contact with the tramway's trolley wires. He was not able to account for the telephone wire carrying such a big current unless it came in contact with the tramway's test wire. The telephone wire was fused in one place.

At this stage, further enquiry was adjourned.

WAR RELIEF

ANNAS 9 ONLY NOW

5000 5000 5000

USUAL PRICE 12 ANNAS

FRENCH BRIAR PIPES

are available at the reduced price of 9 annas each.

For those wishing to contribute something for the comfort of the departing troops.

AT

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY.



PIANOS ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

TERMS MODERATE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA-CROFT

COLABA RECLAMATION, BOMB

WAR! WAR

OFFICERS AND MEN

PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT

What will be more acceptable to the old folks at home, the wife, the sister, the brother, the little ones or any of your old friends than

A PHOTO OF YOURSELF.

In our studios we have every modern invention that aids the camera in making a faithful and lasting photo and we cordially invite you to visit our studio.

Come to-day whilst there is time before you depart for the front.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MILITARY CLIENTS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COX'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BACK FROM THE FRONT

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

KHAKI GALA SCENES AT AMIENS.

At eleven o'clock this (Friday, Aug. 28) morning Amiens Station was gay with wounded British soldiers. It seems a strange thing to say, but gay indeed it was, writes a special correspondent in the "Daily News."

A train of twenty carriages came in loaded with six hundred Tommies. Sixty of them were wounded, sent down from the fierce front between Mons and Charleroi. These were not serious cases—sufficient only to put our men out of the battle line for a spell; bullet wounds and cuts on the legs chiefly, smashed hands and splintered fingers and gashes and rips in arms and shoulders. Not one had a face wound—and every one of these boys was clamorous to get back again in the thick of the business.

At the arrival of this train the dull station was suddenly transformed. A whisper had run through the town a little previously that many of the gallant British wounded were coming in, that there were sad things to see and hear, and accordingly the populace crowded to the station ready for anything and well loaded with "delicacies" in case there were any of the Tommies still strenuous enough to enjoy them.

A GALA IN KHAKI.

The station was hushed and quiet—until the fateful train came in.

And what happened? Why, nothing more or less than a gala performance in khaki. Instead of a dismal cortege, this incoming troop train presented a scene of sheer revelry. Every carriage window was full of brown, jolly, dirty, shaggy faces—faces with week-old beards to them, but alight with quick, keen, cheerful eyes. Hats were waved, songs were sung, and from the first carriage door which was flung open a Highlander hopped out, to the astonishment of the waiting crowd, and did a fling—a fling with a limp to it, 'tis true, but a Highland fling for all that, and most entertaining to the crowd.

In a few moments the platform was aswarm with these merry boys; their brotherhood with *la belle France* was cemented in an instant.

"Where have you come from?" was the general question, but not one of these bright young bruised and battered combatants knew. Their French was funny—limited for the most part to "Oui" and "Non"—non with an unmistakable final g to it. Most of them were cockneys to the very soul, and the rest, the Manchester and Preston boys, were very much of the same kidney.

"Where have we come from?" said one. "Well, a —— hot place, I can tell you!"

FLAME AND FURY.

"What of the fighting?"

But they would say very little of the fighting, save that it *was* fighting, and no mistake—a continuous roar of flame and fury, hard, hot, thirsty work—plenty to eat though—everything splendidly managed, and not a single man jack of them caring a jot.

"I can tell you," said one of them, "we got it in the neck; but so did the other beggars. It was a giddy circus, and no mistake." It was a Stockport warrior who made this remark. He dangled a maimed hand. "Three fingers and a swinger," said he with a grin. "Here, Alf, just tighten up this bandage for a bloke, will you? And if anybody's got a fag——"

That was the clamorous demand of all these gay wounded. Their commissariat had been excellent, their "grub" prime, *and* coffee; but somehow in this great, this world-shattering war which was just beginning and ringing its grim tale of devastation and death down the ages—somehow there had been a most deplorable shortage of cigarettes.

SHOWERS OF "SMOKES."

One soldier who was sitting cross-legged on the platform avidly tucking into a yard or crisp, crusty French bread and washing it down with gulps of red wine, remarked that this was good enough for him if only somebody would weigh in with a Woodbine.

A Woodbine? Nobody through the entire length and breadth of Amiens' long arrival platform had ever heard of a Woodbine, but when, after much gesticulation and dumb show, Tommy had made his meaning plain, there were showers of black, pungent French cigarettes in their yellow wrappers at his disposal.

Nearly all of them had postcards—picture postcards obtained from nobody knows where—and they were all very anxious to send news home to their sweethearts and their "pals." The difficulty was how to do it, and how to get them through. There were official postcards, too, in plenty, with a very official and stiff phraseology printed on them—"I am well and safe and hope to see you soon," and so on, with no allowance on the cards for anything more intimate than that. These were filled up laboriously; but those others—the picture postcards, uncensord and smuggled in such a way as Tommy knows how—gave scope for other flights of literature. Plenty of these: but how to send them?

THE COURIER.

Finally, to our soldiers' great joy, a Manchester doctor, just through from Paris and on his way to London by the next available train, was discovered on the platform, and as soon as this good gentlemen was spotted he was snowed under in next to no time—the most obliging amateur postman that ever was! He promised faithfully to post these interesting documents in London the very moment he got there, and the Tommies limping round him made a hero of him and sang at the top of their voices (much to the gratification and astonishment of the good folk of Amiens):

For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fel—low,
And so say all of us.

And there followed that rousing, rattling, "Hip, hip, hurrah!" that can come from nowhere but British throats.

EXCHANGE OF SOUVENIRS.

There was a great exchange of souvenirs. The French people, civilians and soldiers alike, showered their gifts upon these bright happy boys, who, careless of their wounds, were as happy as school children on a holiday. Their tunic pockets were soon bulging with packets of Maryland "fags," and what they gave in return wasn't much, but it was tremendously appreciated.

The exchange took the form of tunic buttons. They were ripped off from pockets and lapels absolutely regardless of consequences, and by the time this merry matinee was over there were very few buttons left among the whole lot.

The fraternising was splendid—immensely jolly. A Blackburn Tommy, after having shed his last possible button, produced a mouth organ from somewhere inside him, and played, with the execution of a master at this revelrous business, that familiar ditty, "We won't go home till morning." There was a speedy and hilarious setting to partners, bowing and scraping (in spite of limbs and twinges), and in a brace of shakes the British soldier and his brother across the water were locked in each others arms and dancing a jig with all the abandon in it of Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday.

Cheers and counter-cheers greeted these glad aerobatics. Who would believe it—who could believe it—that these rollicking souls, singing, dancing, and turning Amiens railway station into an Olympia of wildest merriment, had only a few hours before been in the thick of a tumult unimaginable, with Death screaming through their ranks and Hell let loose?

A PICNIC SCENE.

It was an amazing tribute to their pluck, their courage, and their frank devil-may-care spirit. This was a summer picnic scene, corks were popping all around, the red wine was gurgling, songs were ringing out, tobacco was blazing, patisseries were passing, all sweet and creamy, from hand to hand; the French lassies were smiling their sweetest and their cheeriest upon these grubby, whiskered, dusty British boys and heaping treasures favours upon them—and there across the way was another long train filling up with another crowd of khaki-clad heroes, fresh in from the Homeland, spick and span and neat, and all taking their places with the ordered regularity of routine parade. Off to the great fight—ready, eager, willing, with their gear and their guns and their clattering horses, and at the end of the long train a clean, brown tilted waggon splashed vivid with the Red Cross.

They had not the remotest idea where they were going. The geography of this grim war was a sealed volume to them; they were just going there, anxious to be in the thick of it, and with a perfect confidence, a sublime faith in the mysterious, silent machine that was moving them on. Death or glory, boys!

A great cheer swelled and swelled again under the station roof as the train steamed out in quick obedience to the call from the Front.

"Bon voyage! Bon voyage! Good luck!" A waving of hats and handkerchiefs, flash upon flash of red, blue, and white of the little tricolour, a real hearty British cheer to round it all off and the boys had gone, all out for it, and thrilling to be there, and the sooner there the better.

That is the spirit which animated the scene at Amiens on this historic August morning—a spirit for valour which is unapproachable.

MARK TAPLEYS ALL.

We may be gloomy at home and full of sadness for what has befallen and what may befall our soldier lads in this their courage, and their frank devil-may astounding struggle. But there is no gloom brooding over the vast acreage of this terrific battlefield: the nearer you march to the growl of the guns, then the gayer will you find our soldiers, settling down to their great business with a Manchester mouth-organ in their pocket and "We won't go home till morning" on their lips. They have no fear. They are Mark Tapleys to a man.

MINES AND MINE-LAYING IN THE NORTH SEA.

Writing about the method in which German mines are laid in the North Sea and the way in which passing ships striking the mines are sunk by the powerful explosives employed, "The Sphere" says:—

Broadly speaking, the different types of mines can be placed under three heads—harbour defence mines, which are usually connected to the shore by electric wire and exploded from a station within the fort; deep-sea floating mines, which are thrown indiscriminately on the surface of the sea and allowed to float at will; and the moored contact mines, which are moored in more or less shallow water; these are in all probability the mines now being used by the Germans. The deep-sea floating mine can be seen floating on the surface and can be destroyed by a few well-placed gun or rifle shots. The moored mines, however, are invisible from above. They are cast overboard from the mine-layer and consist of a globe of light shell which contains the explosive charge and detonators. There are also large airchambers which render the globe lighter than water. Attached to the air-chambers is a heavy sinker consisting of a windlass, round which is coiled a light but very strong cable. When the mine touches the surface of the sea the globe containing the charge of explosive floats, but the sinker commences to dive to the bottom, unwinding the cable on the windlass as it goes down. Below this, is another cable which is weighted with a lead plummet. The plummet dives to the bottom ahead of the sinker and naturally touches the sea-bed first. This action instantly actuates a ratchet inside the sinker which stops the windlass and locks it. The weight of the sinker pulls the globe under to its correct position. The twin mine is put overboard in a similar manner. It has the same type of sinker, but as it covers a wider area it is more liable to catch the bows of a passing ship.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Wana-Ranee

Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.



The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON

DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

ALEMBIC'S RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND THOROUGHLY REFINED.

NO TRACE OF FUSEL OIL.

SUITABLE FOR MEDICAL AND PERFUMERY PREPARATIONS, PERFECTLY ODOURLESS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.

STORES: PRINCESS STREET,

Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "ALCO."

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

THE SHIPWRECK.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT WILL ARISE.

The following article by Mr. A. G. Gardiner appears in the "Daily News and Leader."

It is not difficult in these days to understand the emotions of that April night in the Atlantic when the Titanic went down. Humanity is passing through a somewhat similar experience. It has struck a rock, and we are all engaged in building rafts—military, social, financial rafts—and putting on lifebelts and saving any little treasure we can from the wreckage. The ship that rode the waves so securely and seemed built for all time and all weathers has gone to pieces like a house of cards at the touch of universal war, and we have to improvise any means we can for keeping afloat. Each of us in our several ways is called upon to face issues that were undreamed of in that light-hearted world we dwelt in only a month ago.

Things went very well then. We had our troubles, no doubt, spoke ill of life and thought we were rather badly used. Shares showed an incurable tendency to fall, trade was not what it had been, there was that interminable revolution in Mexico—savage, barbaric Mexico; so different from our civilised Europe—and above all there was the shadow over Ireland, with its Gough episodes and its gun-running, to disturb us. But the deck was sound beneath our feet, and our private sorrows and public discontents did not differ in kind from the sorrows and discontents we had learned to regard as a normal condition of this strange adventure of life.

A SOLDIER'S WORLD.

Now we are all swallowed up in a common ruin. The whole machinery of civilisation has been scrapped and from the Orkneys to Japan all the energies of men are turned to the task of feeding the flame of war that is scorching the face of Europe. The social movement has been so cataclysmal that none of us know what is going to happen to us. I do not; you do not. We are all adrift together. The professions or trades that we have pursued so industriously and perhaps prosperously seem to have little relevance to the armed camp in which we live, and the soldier is the only man to-day who is quite sure that the world of the Christian kings has need of him. "The lordliest life on earth" has taken possession of the earth and Mr. Kipling may contemplate its fruits with what emotion he may. They are many. The dead, I read, lie so thick in Charleroi that they are piled high on the pavements of the streets, "facing earth or facing sky," Germans and French and Belgians lying still in the great comradeship of death, awaiting a common burial. And thousands like them litter the cornfields of Belgium, the marshes of East Prussia, the plains of Sclavonia. They are only the first fruits of the harvest. And the Kaiser telegraphs to the Crown Princess "I rejoice with you in Wilhelm's first victory. How magnificently God supported him." Let him rejoice. When we have victory—and we shall have victory—let us rejoice also. But in the name of that decency which this man outrages, let us keep God's name from our lips in our rejoicing.

THE SHADOW ON THE HOME.

But it is not the dead who are the true victims of the shipwreck of Europe. It is the living. From Cape Grisnez to the Urals there is not a home where the shadow of war does no darken the threshold—hardly a home where the breadwinner is soon no more. The great felled trees lie on the hillsides of the Black Forest with none to yoke the oxen and take the shining bole down the valleys to the waterways, and in the Dauphine the patches of corn that have ripened on the almost inaccessible ledges of the mountains stand uncut, for the bronzed Dauphinois has gone to another harvest field and only the women and children are left to wait and hope and fear. And so over the whole face of the Continent. The manhood of Europe is on the battlefields and all the sunshine of millions and tens of millions of homes is in eclipse, and all the fruits of happy industry are left to rot or are going to feed the monster that possesses the earth.

NEW EXPERIENCES.

It seems a little futile, perhaps, to talk about the future while we are still stunned and struggling. You are not concerned about the theories of water-tight compartments when the boat is going down. It is time to discuss them when you have got safe ashore. And in the same way we cannot think of the causes of the catastrophe that has overwhelmed us or of the lessons to be drawn from it while we are still in the suck of the maelstrom. The time for controversy has not yet come—cannot come until the peril has passed and we are free to ask questions and quarrel with each other in the old jolly way. But in the meantime it is pretty clear that we are going through experiences which will have a profound impression on human society. When the shipwreck is over and we set about rebuilding civilisation the world will find itself in possession of a most unsuspected stock of ideas. [illegible] movements of thought are always independent of our conscious volition. They [illegible] like the tides, by external stimulus, and the events through which we are passing are changing the Orientation of thought.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE.

We cannot guess what the result will be over the whole field of conflict, but it is not impossible to form some idea of what may happen in this country. You cannot go into the House of Commons in these days without realising that we are passing through an internal revolution as well as a world crisis. We have got right down to the bedrock of things, and all the nice scheme of special privileges, vested interests, private prerogatives, is swept away. The individual has gone under. There is only one life, the life of the State, that concerns us, and Sir Frederick Banbury seems to represent a species as extinct and remote as the dodo. The only political doctrine extant is the doctrine of the collective necessity. We are discovering that in the face of that necessity we have no individual rights or possessions that the State cannot resume almost without so much as a "by your leave."

A friend of mine saw a milkman with his horse and cart going his rounds the other day in a Midland town. The man was stopped by an agent of the Government, who ran his eye over the horse, approved it named the price he would give for it, told the owner to take it out of the shafts, and forthwith led it away, leaving the man with his horseless milk cart to complete his rounds as best he could. He had learned rather abruptly the lesson we are all learning in our several ways, that in the ultimate analysis we own nothing and the State owns all. It can take our money to the last penny, it can restrict our liberties until we are little better than prisoners of war, it can appropriate our institutions with a stroke of the pen, in the final necessity it can take our lives to the last drop of our blood.

RAILWAYS.

We have talked for generations about the nationalisation of railways and have found the scheme too vast to tackle. We woke up the other morning to find that the companies had been dispossessed of their control that the twelve hundred directors had been sent out to play, and that the whole railway system of the country was in the hands of the Government. And the transition seemed so natural and proper that no one even "wrote to the papers about it." At the impact of a great occasion the whole theory of railway ownership and control collapses without a murmur. It is seen that the sole ultimate function of the railways is to serve the State, and that anything that interferes with that function in a time of emergency is brushed aside as lightly as a feather. The lesson will serve for future use. By a flash of lightning, as it were, it has revealed the true relation of the railways to the community, and that relation is as applicable to conditions of peace as to conditions of war.

A TOUR DE FORCE.

And so with many other political phases of this extraordinary time. You may see Parliament constructing a new social fabric while you wait—all on a collective basis I can almost here Mr. Sidney Webb purring as he looks on at the swift and silent revolution. War has done more in a week or two to bring his ideas into practice than the industrious propaganda of years. I went into the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, and in the course of half-an-hour I heard a series of Bills rushed through their several stages without discussion and almost without comment giving powers to the State which in normal times would freeze the blood of Sir Frederick Banbury, powers for closing the public-houses at any hour or altogether, powers for appropriating food-stuffs that are being hoarded with a view to creating artificial prices, and so on. There has never been such a political tour de force in the history of this land.

THE STATE AS BANKER.

And it is remarkable that whatever the subject, the emergency exit is always collectivism. Take the question of finance. Walter Besant said long ago that the art of banking consisted in taking other people's money and using it for your own profit. In a general way we knew that the satire was not very extravagant, but the system worked and there seemed no real conflict between finance which is the symbol and commerce which is the reality.

But the time of stress has brought a swift disillusion. It is found that the private control of the sources of money supply may have disastrous effects upon industry in a crisis—that just when money is almost needed for trade it may be withheld for private and even selfish reasons. Many of the banks have behaved well, and others have behaved badly; but the discovery that any of them could hoard not their own money, but other people's money, and keep it out of use at a moment when its use was the most urgent need of society has shown that the present financial system cannot remain unreformed. Already the State has had to come to the relief of the situation. Mr. Lloyd George has given the banks the credit of the national Treasury, that is, the security of the whole nation for their operations. But obviously the matter cannot rest there. If the banks are only institutions for making profits for their shareholders in times of prosperity, and close their purses when the pinch comes only opening them on our collective security it is clear that the function of the State in the sphere of finance is paramount and that it must exercise that function when times are good as well as when times are bad.

THE PEOPLE AND POLICY.

There is another and still more fundamental theme that will emerge from the shipwreck. We hear little of it now, but we shall hear much of it later. In a real sense it is the only thing that matters. We have been like children playing on the top of a volcano. We have busied ourselves with schemes of social reconstruction and have battered ourselves that we were making this land a little better, a little happier, a little more just for the people who dwell in it. We knew no more than if we were dwelling in Mars. But it was there that our fate was being fashioned by a small body of diplomatists and officials whose very names are unknown to the general public, who cannot be heard in public, or examined in public, or dismissed by the public. We have discovered that with all our constitutional rights, the greatest interest of this country is as much outside our control as the revolutions of the solar system.

Bagehot long ago commented on the astounding anomaly that Parliament which has control over laws has no power in the making of war or peace or of treaties upon which the whole future of the State may rest. Palmerston carried the doctrine so far as to say that it was not necessary even to communicate with Parliament on these things, and it was not until three weeks ago that Parliament and the British public were informed that for seven years this country had been discussing joint military and naval action with France. I say nothing as to the policy which led to those discussions. It may have been right and necessary. History will say. But can Europe again tolerate the appalling peril of secret diplomacy? Can we ever again play about on the deck with the sails and the compasses making our little laws and imagining we are self-governing while down in the hold there is a powder magazine and a lighted match the very existence of which we are not permitted to know? Secret diplomacy belongs to the traditions of personal and autocratic government. It has no place in a democratic world, and the example of the United States must become the model of the civilised world on this vital matter if Europe is to be free from menace in the future.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
	Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.



WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy time-keeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 *extra.*

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.



GOLF.

Treacher & Co. hold a large stock of every description of Golf clubs made by the following well-known Manufacturers:—R Forgan & Son, Auchterlonie, Park, Robert, Simpson, Anderson, Cann and Taylor, Carruther, Gibson, Spalding Brothers, Sellers and A. Scott: all specially selected for the Company.

The Company undertake Golf Club repairs. The work is done by experienced workmen under European supervision.

Scott's Clubs.

	Rs. a.
Driver, Brassies, Cleeks, Irons, Jiggers, Mashies, ,, , Niblicks, Putters	5 4

Cann and Taylor's.

Drivers	0
Brassies	0
Putters, Cleeks, Mashies, Mashie Irons, Jiggers, Ladies Putters, ,, Cleek, ,, Mashies	4 12

Mills Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills	6 0

Forgan's Clubs.

	Rs. a.
Iron Putters, Cleeks, Gun-metal Putters, Irons, Lofting Irons, Mashies, Iron Niblicks	4 8

Spalding Bros.

Model "V" Drivers, ,, Brassies	5 8
Crescent Mashies, ,, Lofters, ,, Cleeks	5 0

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6 8
,, Brassies	6 12
Drivers	5 8
Irons	5 0
Brassy Drivers	5 12
Cleeks	5 0
Lofting Iron	5 0
Bulger Brassies	5 8
Ladies' Drivers	5 8
,, Brassies	5 12

Simpson's.

	Rs. a
Vulcan Dreadnought	5 12
Driver Bulger, Brassy ,,	5 0
Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5 0

Carruther's.

Putter, Approaching Cleek, Mashie Iron, Cleek	

The New J. W. Fibre Clubs.

	Rs. a.
Drivers	10 0
Brassies	1 0
Putters	8 8
New Angle Shaft Golf Clubs, absolutely the latest thing in Golf From Rs. 6-8 each.	Rs. a.

Shafts "Selected"	2
Fitting extra	0 8

REGULAR SUPPLY OF GOLF BALLS AT LOW PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.



HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by machinery.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017



The PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!

is merely to draw your attention to the fact that

WE ARE

ADVERTISING EXPERTS

Anything & everything in up-to-date Advertising

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

—NOTICE.—

MOST IMPORTED COFFEES

have **INCREASED** in price

from **25%** to **50%**

LIPTON'S COFFEES

REMAIN AS BEFORE

BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICES

PURE at . . . Re. 1- 2-0 per lb.
FRENCH No. 1 at. . .. 0-13-0 .. ..
.. .. 2 .. . . .. 0-10-0 .. ..

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Blended by Experts, Roasted and Ground Daily

Obtainable from all large Dealers.

REFUSE HIGHER PRICED OTHER BRANDS.

LIPTON'S Ltd. (Incorporated in England)
P. B. No. 248—Bombay.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN



'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

In our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

WORKSHOP TOOLS, BATH ROOM FITTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,



Cooking Stoves & Ranges, Railway Stores, Oil Engines, Jewellers' Rolling Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Sanitary Wares, Electric Light Chandeliers, Telephones & Accessories, Telescopic Ladders,

Sugar Cane Mills etc., etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD. (Stove Depot) 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



15‴ small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12
18‴ Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA



JINTAN

Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!

Try To-day!

GOOD FOR

Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

USEFUL FOR ALL

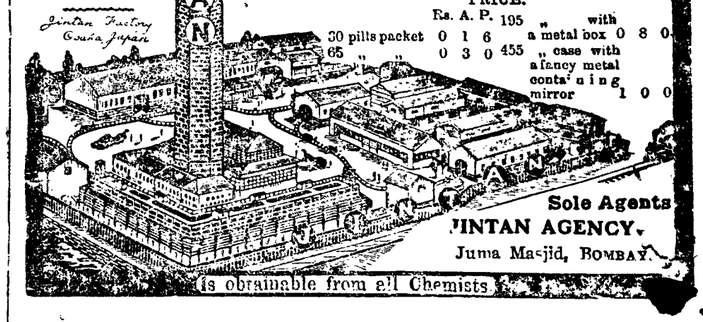
Healthy and unhealthy.

"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

Jintan Factory Kuda Japan

PRICE.

Rs. A. P. 195 „ with
30 pills packet 0 1 6 a metal box 0 8 0
65 „ „ 0 3 0 455 „ case with a fancy metal containing mirror 1 0 0



Sole Agents
JINTAN AGENCY,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

is obtainable from all Chemists.

HARNESS

MADE OF SELECTED ENGLISH OAK BARK TANNED LEATHE
HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER
EUROPEAN EXPERT SUPERVISION.
PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from .. .. Rs. 350
Brass Mounted „ „ „ .. .. „ 250
Silver-plated single „ „ „ .. .. „ 160
Brass Mounted „ „ „ .. .. „ 135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, etc., extra.

WE STOC THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc. .. .. Rs. 10-8
"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc. .. .. Re. 1-0
"PROPERTS HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness .. Re. 1-0
PROPERTS'S SADDLE SOAP An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery.. .. .. As. 12
DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of Condition .. ..per tin Rs. 4-0

DUNNETT & Co.,

HARNESS SPECIALISTS. OMBAY

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

CURES IN 48 HOURS



FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regtd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.